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BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD

ALL RELIABLE INDICATIONS POINT TO A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Presidential Election Not Regarded as a Drawback—Money Moving Freely and Securities in Demand—Crop Prospects Improving—More Gold in the Treasury than Usual—Railway Earnings Increasing—English Conditions Favorable.

As Spring business foreshadows the course of trade for the year, the signs of improvement which have appeared in the financial district, in the last few weeks, have been watched with increasing gratification by merchants. The security markets rarely fail to reflect conditions and to indicate the outlook for the remainder of the year.

They have been regarded as particularly valuable indications this year, because of influences in legislation and politics calculated to disturb them.

Mischievous tendencies in Congress were not alone in this work. Free-silver agitation outside of Congress, uncertainties regarding the currency, and the distractions of a Presidential year have weighed equally against the buoyancy of natural forces.

These drawbacks to business have not become bugaboos, as their influence has been materially lessened by tangible benefits and confident expectations. Money is moving more freely than it did a few weeks ago. Property interests, represented by securities, show profitable returns again. Crop prospects are steadily improving. Treasury gold is larger in amount than at this season for several years, and its bulk is not threatened.

The notion that a Presidential year is bad for business was disproved in 1892, when business did not suffer from that cause, and it seems likely to be wholly dispelled now.

Merchants rely on the good sense of the people to maintain the National credit by holding to sound-money principles, in spite of all politicians may say. So believing, they see no reason why such betterment in conditions as has already been manifested should not continue and why business should not prosper under it.

These signs in the security market pass as unfailing, because they are backed with cash. There is as little sentiment in banking as in anything that involves money. Merchants had difficulty a few months ago to get accommodations on acceptable terms. Good paper suffered such discounts that borrowers had to pay from 7 to 10 per cent. for what they got.

Banks are now seeking commercial paper at 5 per cent. The late Spring interfered with bank clearings, but they are improving, and no further decreases are apprehended.

Crop reports were similarly affected and for like cause, but they are now good and promise to become better.

President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Railroad, who is in the city on private business, says regarding the situation:

"In our territory the ground has been well moistened, and this condition more than offsets delay in seeding. General business is very quiet, but so far as can be learned rates are being maintained absolutely. We are spending quite a little money on the St. Paul, and if the conditions warrant it we propose to put a fairly large amount of money into the property. The management does not intend to build a mile of road this year; in fact, it is getting to be rather difficult to find a section in which to prospect with any definite idea of profitable return. In our territory the weather has been favorable, and at Chicago the temperature has been quite high."

Mr. Miller confirms the reports that the corn movement has been slow, but he expects the corn roads will pull up later.

Railway earnings show improvement already. It is not doubted in any quarter that they will steadily increase.

Favorable domestic conditions are not the only reliance of those who count on a prosperous year. London is blessed with a great abundance of money. The advance of consols to the unprecedented price of 114 shows how eagerly investments are sought. Englishmen buy cars are entering the field. They have taken bonds in large amounts, and will doubtless be liberal investors here for a long time. Their purchases have had something to do with the weakness of foreign exchange rates.

Treasury gold cannot be seriously reduced as long as exchange remains low. Should present causes continue operative for a few months, they will be aided by exports, which will add to American credits abroad, and increase the gold supply. It is not inconceivable, if the political and financial outlook remain as at present, that gold may come from Europe in the Presidential campaign.

The effect of the improved situation and outlook in the financial district has been to advance quotations in the last month for the general list of securities from 3 to 5 points. This is regarded down town as only the foundation for improvements now assured in securities, and certain to extend to general business.

DRY GOODS TRADE PROSPEROUS.

Warm Weather Causes a Big Demand for Light Summer Wear.

The warm weather of the past week has had a remarkable effect in increasing the demand for all kinds of Summer goods.

The uptown dry goods stores have been crowded with women anxious to buy printed cotton shirt waists, printed lawns, ginghams, and other light cotton fabrics suitable for Summer use. Even men have been prompted by the hot weather into buying light Summer underwear and washable ties.

It is an axiom in all lines of trade that early seasonable weather is good for business. Thus, a cold October makes a good Winter's trade, and a warm April and May make a good Summer trade. The reason for this is that men and women are reminded early of the goods they ought to buy to be comfortably fitted out for the season, and if they contemplate a whole season's wear, they are more apt to buy then if the cold or warm weather does not come until the season is half through. Then would-be purchasers are likely to put off buying until the following season.

The retail dry goods stores of this city do an enormous aggregate business. In seasonable weather they transfer many hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods daily to consumers Business during the past week has been good in these stores. With a continuation of the warm weather, it is likely to continue good for some time.

The wholesale dry goods houses are not so quick to feel a seasonable demand as the retail stores. The goods which are being exhibited on the counters of the dry goods store in the country were bought between the middle of last December and the end of February. This does not mean that the wholesale dry goods houses distributed all the retail stocks of goods in the country. The manufacturers' agents, who have their chief offices in this city, distributed many large lots of goods to first-class jobbing and retail houses.

W. N. Beach, one of the partners of Tefft, Weller & Co., said yesterday that there had been a boom in local and nearby trade during the past week.

"Enormous as is the quantity of women's shirt waists manufactured," Mr. Beach continued, "the demand seems to outrun the supply. There is also a good demand for Summer hosiery, parasols, washable printed fabrics, and ginghams. The furnishing of the Summer houses in the country and at the seaside has increased the demand for linens.

"The dry goods trade up the Hudson River will probably wait until it sees the weather favorable for sales, and then rush down here for goods. We have had a fairly good trade in re-orders of Summer fabrics bought in January and February. March was a bad month for trade, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

"If the currency question was settled by the adoption of sound-money planks by both the great parties, I believe we would have a prosperous Fall season's trade, in spite of the Presidential campaign.

"I am and have been a strong Republican, but I shall vote against that party if it attempts to straddle the money plank. I would do the same thing if I were a Democrat and a straddle was attempted by the platform makers of that party.

"I believe the influence of the business men of the country, if rightly directed, will make, at least, the Republican Party adopt a sound-money plank. I think the party with a straddle will be beaten, whichever it is, if the other party has a sound-money plank."

At the H. B. Claflin Company's warehouse it was said that business had responded to the remarkably fine weather. Business in prints and ginghams was better than at the corresponding time last year. The distribution of ginghams throughout the country had been helped by very low prices.

It was said in Claflin's that the retail houses of this city had done a very large business during the past week, and that there were a considerable number of re-orders in consequence.

One salesman said, with vigor, that if Congress would adjourn at once and stay adjourned for five years, business would have a chance of improving far beyond any other remedy except gold planks in the two party platforms.

DAMAGE BY THE CYCLONE.

It Was Much More Disastrous than at First Reported.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 21.—Reports this afternoon from Sandusky County show that the cyclone was more disastrous than it was at first said to be. In addition to the two persons reported dead last night, at least five more persons are fatally injured.

A Mrs. Schorf and her child were found this morning after having laid out all night wet to the skin. They were blown out of a buggy, and will die.

Wilson Brand of Booktown and Hiram Hendricks of Muscalong are two others fatally hurt. Hendricks had both arms and legs broken. Edward Logue of Booktown was crushed under a falling barn. The loss to property in Booktown is estimated at $200,000. Not a building is left standing in the place.

The fruit growers along the bay shore and the lake islands will suffer a heavy loss by reason of the hail utterly ruining a large portion of the fruit crop. The hail cut the blossoms from the trees, and in some cases whole fruit farms were uprooted. No disasters are reported from the lakes, although the wind reached a high velocity.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 21.—At Muscalong Creek, where the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad lay in the path of yesterday's cyclone, great damage was done. The road bridge, a fine iron structure, was twisted all out of shape. A bad wreck was nearly occasioned, as a freight train, eastbound, was passing at the time. A large tree fell across the train, crushing the caboose like an eggshell. Several trainmen were in the caboose at the time, but they miraculously escaped injury.

TIFFIN, Ohio, April 21.—A heavy windstorm passed over this region yesterday, doing much damage to buildings and orchards. Many barns were demolished, and rigs in the gas and oil fields blown down.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, April 21.—A cyclone passed over the country northwest of this city yesterday afternoon, destroying hundreds of gas and oil derricks and a large amount of other property. The roof of the Hatfield brick schoolhouse, three miles northwest of this city, was blown off, and the gable ends fell in while school was in session, breaking the arm of the teacher, Miss Belle Norris, a daughter of Representative Norris. Several children were injured, one boy named Hatfield being carried several hundred feet by the wind and badly bruisd.

Calvin Robinette was in one of the derricks when it was blown down and was buried in the wreckage. He was dug out and brought to town. His injuries are very severe, and it is feared he will die.

ELKHART, Ind., April 21.—A cyclone struck near the town of Millersburg, south of here, yesterday afternoon, and considerable damage is reported. The tracks of the Lake Shore Railroad over the Air Line were completely torn up, rendering traffic impossible, and another route (the old line) had to be resorted to. Telegraph wires, poles, fences, trees, &c., were blown down for a long distance. No loss of life has been reported.

BELIEVED TO BE A SUICIDE.

A St. Louis Millionaire Found Drowned in King's Lake.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Capt. D. H. Slattery met a sudden death yesterday morning, at King's Lake, about thirty miles from here, under circumstances which indicate suicide. He left the clubhouse in a sailboat, and two hours later the boat was found capsized, and the Captain missing. The lake was dragged, and his remains were recovered.

Capt. Slattery a few months ago was charged with having appropriated $130,000 of the funds of the Merchants' Elevator Company, of which he was President and Manager. This charge was based upon an expert accountant's report, and suit was at once filed for the amount, which was to come up Thursday. He carried $85,000 life insurance and $50,000 accident insurance. Last Thursday he attempted to secure $50,000 more life insurance. He offered a six months' note, but it was rejected by the insurance man, who could not negotiate it.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that of ninety parcels of property owned by Capt. Slattery in St. Louis, valued at $1,000,000, all but two are so heavily incumbered as to be practically worthless.

NO CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Republicans Violate Party Pledges and Disregard the Constitution.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Assembly to-night did its best to kill the Sanger Civil Service bill.

Throwing aside pledges and regard for the Constitution, the Republican majority played football with the measure in a way that indicates no serious disposition to enact any civil service law. The bill came up on third reading, and Col. Sanger moved it in an emphatic, but brief speech. Mr. Brown of Yates moved a trifling amendment relating to the period of office of the existing commission. To amend it now means a delay of three days before it can be acted on, and the bill loses its place.

The spoilsmen lined up, and adopted the amendment by a vote of 56 to 54. Later in the evening H. T. Andrews of New-York moved to reconsider this vote. This motion was lost by a vote of 67 to 28.

This is regarded as a formal notice on the part of the Assembly that it will pass no civil service bill this year. A corresponding bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The German Army Wants Men.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 21.—Three sons of Louis Rheinheimer, a liveryman who died in Poughkeepsie in 1873, are now in Germany, and word has been received here that the German Government claims them for the army. They have engaged Horace D. Hufcut, ex-District Attorney of Dutchess County, to transmit proof that they are American citizens, and will resist the summons from the German Government.

The Sugar Bounty Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The cases coming up from the Federal courts in Louisiana involving the payment of the sugar-bounty claims, stopped by Controller Bowler, will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow. For the claimants, Joseph H. Choate and ex-Senator Manderson will appear; the Government and Mr. Bowler, it is expected, will be represented by Solicitor General Conrad and Assistant Attorney General Whitney.

BIG FIELD OF ICEBERGS

STEAMSHIP MOBILE MET A VAST ISLAND FROM THE NORTH.

An Immense White City, with Fairy Pillars and Other Scenic Features Encountered—Estimated to be Fifty Miles Square—Great Fall in the Temperature While Passing—Also Sighted by the Glenlochy—The Ice Melting Fast.

An immense white city, floating on oceans blue, with fairy pillars and quaint cut turrets, fantastic minarets, columns, and cupolas. That was the way an immense field of icebergs looked to the voyagers of the Atlantic Transport steamship Mobile, which yesterday arrived in port.

It was of the whitest white, this city in the sea, and stretched over an area larger than the domain of the Greater New-York. Steaming to bell for four hours, and altering her course at frequent intervals, the Mobile threaded her way through the intricate windings of the glacial fringed ways, grinding her prow into slush ice at times, and pushing her way through the shadow of the gigantic wanderer from the heart of the frozen North.

Capt. Layland, who told of his experience last night, said that just previous to encountering the field of ice the course of his ship had been west by south. At 2 o'clock on the morning of April 17, finding the weather fair and the sky clear, he had given orders to steer due west. In the regular Summer season it is the practice of the big liners, when westward bound, to cross longitude 50 degrees in latitude 42 degrees 40 minutes. By altering the course of the Mobile he crossed longitude 50 degrees in latitude 43 degrees 20 minutes. Had he not done so he thinks that he would have passed to the southward of the ice field. But he is not sorry that he made the change.

There was a perceptible fall in temperature six hours after the course was altered. The drop in the thermometer was understood when ice spires hove into sight from beyond a level sea line. Then another and another was lifted into view and a lookout who was sent aloft to extend his range of vision reported that the field stretched to the south as far as the eye could reach. Directly ahead the pack was thinner, and as Capt. Layland phrased it, "It was the tail of the fleet of 'bergs that we passed through."

Stretching away to the southward was a vista of icebergs of every shape and of almost every size. So close were the masses that it would have been impossible for a ship to make her way through. The Mobile was in the thin part of the field. Even there it required constant vigilance on the part of her officers to keep clear of the icebergs.

They were thawing rapidly, and down the sides of the tall ones little cascades were rippling in lines of silver, with splashes of mist here and there, to show where the waterfalls were. Occasionally a big iceberg would have its centre of gravity shifted by the melting of its submerged section, and then would follow a rush and roar and a heavy splash and out of an acre of foam the capsized iceberg would heave up its sea-wet sides.

The largest iceberg sighted by the Mobile was estimated by her Captain to be 200 feet high and 400 feet long. Some were passed so near that a biscuit could have been tossed from ship to iceberg. The air was extremely cold during the ship's transit through the field, so cold that the thirty-five passengers who were on board found the deck too uncomfortable to remain there long. Many children were among the passengers, and they were as much delighted with the strange spectacle as their elders were interested in it.

The temperature of the air at 4 A. M., four hours before the field was reached, was 42°. At 8 o'clock it had dropped to 41°, and at noon, just as the vessel was nearing the outer rim of the field, it stood at 32°.

Capt. Layland says the ice was melting rapidly, and he thinks that within ten days it will be entirely dissipated. In the meantime, he has no desire to encounter it in thick weather.

The extreme outer edge of the field was met in latitude 43 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 46 degrees 30 minutes. According to Capt. Layland, it extended fifty miles to the westward, and at least that distance to the southward. It could be computed to change her course five times during the four hours she was passing through the field.

The Glenlochy, a new British steamship, which arrived here yesterday, on her maiden trip, had a similar experience to that of the Mobile. The Glenlochy fell in with the ice field at 6 o'clock on the morning of April 17, and was six hours making her way through, steaming at a twelve-knot speed during the time.

One big iceberg which the vessel sighted looked like a mighty derelict. It had the exact shape of a wreck awash amidships, with waves breaking over the bow.

Around the icebergs the gulls was sighing polar notes, and, according to the officers, the air was as cold as they had experienced during midwinter days. Chief Officer Scott estimates the field to be eighty miles from east to west. Then Glenlochy found its outer edge in latitude 45 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 30 minutes.

The Glenlochy comes from Glasgow in ballast, to Henderson Brothers. She will load 4,000 tons of oil and 3,000 tons of general merchandise for China and Japan. She is built to carry 9,400 tons of tea and to speed 13½ knots an hour.

She is fitted with triple expansion engines of 800 horse power, and has hydraulic derricks for handling cargo. She is owned by the Glen Line, and was built by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company on the Clyde.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN BROOKLYN.

Man Left to Die in Front of St. Catherine's Hospital.

The police of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, have a new mystery on their hands. A woman, about fifty years old, drove a peddler's wagon up to the Maujer Street side of St. Catherine's Hospital at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday and assisted a well-dressed man to alight. He seemed very ill, and, with difficulty, descended to the pavement. The woman then drove away. The man fell to the ground, where he remained until found by a policeman, who notified the doctors in the hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Linden was about to examine the man when the latter died.

There was nothing about the man to reveal his identity. He was tall and slender, had brown hair, and was dressed in a black coat, gray trousers, blue vest, lawn tennis shirt, and congress gaiters. He wore a brown soft hat.

The police are looking for the woman who left the man on the sidewalk.

Must Pay for Securing a Wife.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A jury in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday agreed that Ernest Buse, who came here from British Columbia two years ago, must pay $960 as a commission to William Fruin, a real estate agent, for getting Buse a wife. Fruin introduced a woman worth $8,000 or $10,000 to Buse and they were married, but the husband paid only $40 on account of the $1,000 which he had promised to pay for a suitable wife. The defendant entered a formal plea, but did not defend the case in court. Fruin said it was only a side deal with him.

The Indiana's Anchor Recovered.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 21.—The battleship Maine sailed for Norfolk this morning after successfully fishing for and securing a 15,000-pound anchor lost by the Indiana last week. The anchor was located by dredges and recovered by the Maine at a cost of only $150.

Five Hundred Killed at Omdurman.

SUAKIN, April 21.—Further advices received here from Berber say that in the recent fight among the members of the Khalifa's body guard at Omdurman, 500 men were killed instead of 50, as first reported.

TO DO HOMAGE TO SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Cleveland Writes a Letter and Consul Parker Makes a Speech.

BIRMINGHAM, April 21.—The thirty-second annual Shakespeare commemoration of the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club was held to-night in the Grosvenor Room of the Grand Hotel. About 300 guests were present, among them being Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard. George W. Parker, the American Consul and President of the Club, occupied the chair. A letter was read by Mr. Parker from President Cleveland acknowledging an invitation to attend the celebration. Mr. Cleveland said:

"Everything that tends to keep alive the memory of Shakespeare and preserve a proper appreciation of his work challenges my earnest interest and approval, and, though I cannot be with you on the occasion you contemplate, I am glad to know that our American people will be prominently represented.

"There is much said and written in these days concerning the relations that should exist, bound close by the strongest ties, between the English-speaking peoples, and concerning the high destiny that awaits them in concerted effort. I hope we shall never know the time when these ennobling sentiments will be less often expressed or in the least lose their potency and influence.

"Surely if English speech supplies the token of united effort for the good of mankind, and the impulse of an exalted international mission, we do well to honor fittingly the name and memory of William Shakespeare."

At the banquet given by the club Mr. Parker proposed the toast, "The Immortal Memory of William Shakespeare." In speaking to his toast, he said in part:

"All men should esteem it a privilege and a duty to celebrate the birth of Shakespeare, the man who makes kin the peoples of the Western world. But we, standing in this Warwickshire which gives him life and inspiration, count ourselves more than favored. We look upon the scenes he saw. We see and know the descendants of the men and women from whom he illustrated human history. On this soil were born the friends who won his heart and preserved his writtings.

"Shakespeare was not an accident, who, without training or effort 'warbled his native wood notes wild.' Whatever he may have drawn from books, he knew human nature—a study higher and deeper than all formal learning—and, raised above theories of equality or claims of privilege, was able to interpret man to himself.

"Shakespeare's plays were written for a rude theatre by the riverside, of which only the smallest proportion of the inhabitants of London—not then become the Aaron's rod of an empire—could so much as know. They grew, as poetry and national character must, out of necessity and discipline, out of the 'plain living and high thinking' whose loss Wordsworth laments.

"We envy those who met at that little theatre when 'Hamlet,' or one of the most perfect of comedies was seen for the first time, but their pleasure or profit was nothing compared to what we enjoy in the knowledge that uncounted millions of readers, who never saw a play, are still borne by them into the realms of mind, imagination, and morals.

"Periods of criticism naturally follow periods of creation, and nothing in all literature better illustrates this law than the work of Shakespeare. Criticism has preserved writings of which he seems to have been at least careless. It has corrected textual errors, explained characters, customs, and manners, and laid bare the men, their ideas, their inspirations, even their follies and weaknesses, until no time, scarcely even the one in which we live, is so well known as that which begins with Elizabeth and ends with the first James.

"Shakespeare used all the power of his genius to register human experience under a beneficent religion in regions unknown to the ancients. He did not write the annals of men and nations alone, but the history of man.

"In all coming ages, in lands unknown to him or his time, his name will have power to charm and his works will influence men and events.

"It becomes us, then, to pay tribute anew to the master mind, the universal genius who has given us an inheritance so goodly and so inexhaustible. It is with great pleasure that I ask this representative audience, met together in Shakespeare's county, to join me in doing honor to the toast, 'The Immortal Memory of William Shakespeare.'"

Mr. Bayard delivered a speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon literature as one of the chief buttresses of liberty and civilization. By its influence, he said, the progress of the world could be continued and the gains from barbarism be maintained.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that it sees in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Consul Parker a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and adds that it reciprocates the intention. It further expresses the wish that President Cleveland would indorse his sentiments in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

The Chronicle will say: "President Cleveland, in an admirable letter, extends an open hand to the old country. Will Lord Salisbury give the Yankee a return grasp to-morrow? He might at least send a cordial telegram to the Mayor of Stratford."

FLOODS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Water Highest on Record and Consequent Great Suffering.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, April 21.—The water in the St. Lawrence River has risen two feet since yesterday, and is now higher than the great flood of 1865, the highest on record. An immense loss has been sustained by farmers near this city, barns being carried away and logs, lumber, and cordwood swept down the river in large quantities.

Over 300 homeless families are being lodged by the Corporation in the City Hall schoolhouses, and other public buildings. The water works and electric light stations are flooded, and the city is without either water or light supplies. Lake St. Peter ice passing down this afternoon swept away buildings on the wharves and river front, including the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's freight sheds and offices, and the Canadian Pacific freight sheds. People fled from their homes in terror. Thus far thirty-two buildings have been swept away.

Over 1,000 logs belonging to the St. Maurice Lumber Company broke their boom at Batiscan to-day and were carried away, taking with them Marsicotte's Bridge, 600 feet long.

News from Beauce County brings a pitiful story of fearful damage done there by floods. At St. Marie farmers are removing their belongings to the hills. At St. George five men were drowned, and there has been heavy loss of property and live stock.

The losses of property in the Counties of Beauce, Megantic, Compton, and Dorchester will reach $1,000,000. Maple sugar crops, which yield $400,000 yearly, are ruined. The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec remains solid, the only change about it being that vehicles now cross on wheels instead of runners.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN.

Menelek Writes a Threatening Letter to the Italian General.

ROME, April 21.—Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has received a letter from King Menelek in which that monarch writes that if Italy refuses the terms of peace offered through Major Salsa, the Italian envoy to the Abyssinian camp, he will hold Major Salsa as a hostage until the letters defining the terms of peace are returned to him.

Gen. Baldissera immediately sent back the letters, and now considers that peace negotiations between Italy and Abyssinia have been finally ruptured.

Call at Arethusa Spring Water Company's office, 5th Av. and 424 St., and drink the sparkling.—Adv.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS

SENATE REFUSES TO GRANT CREDITS FOR MADAGASCAR TROOPS.

Chamber of Deputies Convoked by President Brisson for Next Thursday—Premier Bourgeois's Retention of Office Despite Opposition of the Upper House Regarded as a Violation of Constitution and Punished by Large Majority Vote.

PARIS, April 21.—It was officially announced this evening that the Ministry, in view of the Senate's attitude in barring the expenditure necessary to maintain the troops in Madagascar, had decided to resign, but were unwilling to abandon office before explaining to the Chamber of Deputies the facts of the situation.

Subsequently M. Bourgeois informed President Faure of the result of the conference, and afterward conferred with M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who then summoned that body to meet on Thursday. The Chamber had adjourned April 2, not intending to meet again until May 19.

In the Senate to-day M. Demole made an attack upon the Cabinet and denounced their remaining in power after having been defeated in the Senate as a violation of the Constitution. The Senate, he said, was willing to vote the Madagascar credits only to a constitutional Ministry. He therefore proposed that the Senate adjourn until a Ministry should come before it which possessed the confidence of both houses of the French Parliament.

Premier Bourgeois protested against such action. It was not the Senate's prerogative, he declared, thus to judge the Ministry, a right which belonged to the National Congress alone.

The Senate by a vote of 171 to 90 adopted a motion to defer discussion of the Madagascar credits until a new Ministry should be formed. The Ministers left the Senate Chamber when the vote on the motion was announced.

The Ministry is composed as follows: President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Foreign Affairs— Léon Bourgeois; Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice—L. Ricard; Minister of War—G. Cavaignac; Minister of Marine—Lockroy; Public Instruction—Combes; Public Works—Guyot-Dessaigne; Commerce, Industry, Posts, and Telegraphs—Mesureur; Agriculture—Viger; Colonies—Guieysse.

LUNATICS AT LARGE NEAR BABYLON

One Attacks Oscar Conklin with a Club While Out Walking.

BABYLON, L. I., April 21.—Oscar Conklin, a resident of East Islip, and a young lady, while out walking last night, had a peculiar experience. A big man, carrying a club, appeared before them, and attempted to strike Conklin with the club. The young woman screamed, and Conklin tried to overpower the man, whom he recognized as a lunatic named Goldstein, who had been confined in the Central Islip Insane Asylum. Conklin, who was formerly a clerk in the institution, thought Goldstein had escaped from it, and, getting the better of Goldstein, took him to his home in East Islip. Conklin's friend walked ahead of him, and when he had taken her home he put the man in a buggy, and returned him to the asylum. He escaped from the institution at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the authorities were looking for him when he was taken back.

Mrs. John Brennan of Setauket, an inmate in the Suffolk County Almshouse, in Yaphank, escaped from the institution while the authorities were awaiting her removal to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum, and has not been caught. Mrs. Brennan tried to kill her husband and two children, and for this reason was committed to the institution. She grew worse, and was waiting to be transferred to the State institution, when she got out of her room. The keeper, Jonathan Baker, and a squad of keepers are looking for her.

TWO BROTHERS SHOT IN A CROWD.

Robert Kennedy Kills Mardis Wood at an Alabama Railroad Station.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—Robert Kennedy, Sheriff of Dallas County, shot and killed Mardis Wood and fatally wounded Percy Wood to-day.

The shooting took place at the railway station, in the presence of 500 people. Kennedy stepped from the station and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun on the Wood brothers, who had just alighted from a train. They ran for shelter, but before this could be reached, Kennedy shot Percy Wood in the back, inflicting a fatal wound. Mardis Wood drew a pistol and fired at Kennedy five times without hitting him. Kennedy reloaded his gun twice, firing in all six shots at Mardis Wood, shattering his right shoulder and breaking his left arm.

The trouble grew out of attentions said to have been paid by Mardis Wood to Kennedy's wife. It has been expected for some time, but Wood kept out of the State, coming here yesterday to attend a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, of which he is a member. All parties are from Selma. Percy Wood is dying. Kennedy is in jail.

At War over Rates for Coaches.

Hoboken liverymen and undertakers are engaged in a desperate cut-rate war. The oldest and most prominent men have stood out against any reduction from the Hudson County Liverymen's Association rates, $5 for a coach, but one or two Jersey City men made a reduction to $4, and others in Hoboken followed with a cut to $3. The liverymen claim that they can cut as well as others, but that it will be the coach drivers and stablemen who will suffer, as the margin on $5 is only enough to enable fair wages and reasonable profit. Repeated efforts have been made to get the County Association to take some action to stop the fight, but so far nothing has come of it.

For Keeping a Gambling House.

Charles Parke, who keeps a saloon at 118 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested on a warrant yesterday afternoon charging him with maintaining a gambling house. The complainant was Alphonse Feser of 143 West Twenty-eighth Street, who charged that he had lost $200 on three different occasions while playing in the rear room of Parke's saloon. The warrant was issued upon Feser's affidavit. Parke pleaded not guilty in Jefferson Market Court, and was paroled in custody of his lawyer for examination to-day.

Riverhead's Century-Old Church.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 21.—The Brookfield Presbyterian Church has just celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary. The Rev. Thomas Thompson, D. D., the pastor, delivered an interesting address on the history of the church, and told how it had been sustained for years through the efforts of the Goldsmith family of Peconic. He said at first meetings were held in different houses, then in barns, and that finally, in 1796, a church society was formed, and the church was admitted into the Presbytery.

Colorado's First Woman Juror.

DENVER, April 21.—Judge Johnson of the District Court to-day accepted Mme. Warren as a juror, this being the first case of a woman sitting on a jury in Colorado.

DEMOCRATS CARRIED LOUISIANA.

Reform Ticket, However, Carried New-Orleans by 10,000 Majority.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—The Citizens' League has elected its candidate for Mayor by over 10,000 majority over Congressman Charles F. Buck. It has also elected its entire city and councilmanic ticket.

The negro vote went almost solidly for the Citizens' League. The combination of Citizens' Leaguers and Republicans and its success were due to the political skill of ex-Gov. H. C. Warmouth.

The vote for Gov. Foster and Pharr, Republican candidate for Governor, is close, but Foster will probably have 1,000 majority. The Democrats will carry the State by a good majority, and control the Legislature. The returns are coming in slowly, as many of the parishes have no telegraph communication. No trouble has been reported from any country point, even St. Landry having a peaceable election, contrary to expectation. The election passed off peaceably in the city.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

The Father Dead and the Son Very Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Linford L. Biles, aged sixty-five years, was killed and his son George E. Biles, aged thirty-one years, was badly injured this morning by coming in contact with a wire that was crossed with an electric light or trolley car current.

The father and son went on to the roof of their home, 1031 Tasker Street, about 2:30 o'clock to investigate a fire, a telegraph wire having ignited the woodwork. The parent seized the wire and the current was so heavy that he was killed. George E. Biles endeavored to extricate the wire from his father's grasp, and he, too, was seriously hurt. The son was removed to St. Agnes's Hospital, where he lay unconscious for five hours. He will probably recover.

Linford L. Biles was foreman of the jury that convicted H. H. Holmes of murder in the first degree on the charge of killing Benjamin F. Pietzel. He was a well-known citizen and for a number of years had been Paymaster at the Atlantic Oil Works.

GRAVE ROBBERY IN PATERSON.

The Body of a Well-Known Man Taken from a Cemetery.

PATERSON, N. J., April 21.—Ghouls have been at work in the Presbyterian burying ground on Sandy Hill, and the remains of at least one well-known citizen have been taken away.

The body was that of William Rogers, who died in July last. It was temporarily interred in a plot in the Presbyterian Cemetery, with the ultimate object of disinterring it and placing it side by side in the tomb with his wife, who died several years ago. On Saturday the grave was opened, and William J. Rogers, Principal of Public School No. 14, at Haledon, and son of the deceased, was horrified to find the body missing, nothing but the broken box remaining in the grave. It is believed that it is the work of medical students or their agents.

Much sensation has been created, and widespread apprehension is aroused regarding bodies buried in isolated parts of the cemetery.

TRIAL OF BOY TRAIN ROBBERS.

Their Cases Will Be Disposed Of One at a Time—Hildreth First.

ROME, N. Y., April 21.—When court opened this morning District Attorney Klock moved the trial of the three boys, Hildreth, Hibbard, and Plato, charged with wrecking a New-York Central train Nov. 19, 1895. Lawyer Sayles, for the defense, demanded separate trials, and the District Attorney said Hildreth would be put on trial first.

When Hildreth's name was mentioned by the District Attorney, the boy turned a shade paler than usual, but showed no other sign of nervousness or fear. The selection of a jury was begun.

The court at 5:35 P. M. took a recess until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. Eight jurors have been accepted.

H. Brengel Killed by Morphine.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., April 21.—H. Brengel, a German, about fifty years old, of 515 East Eighty-fifth Street, New-York City, was put off a train at the station here on Sunday night at 11:30 o'clock. He appeared to be ill and could not stand. After the train departed he was found on the station platform. Men assisted him to Briggs's Hotel. Dr. Angue was summoned. The man was then partly conscious. He became unconscious and remained so until 10:40 o'clock last night, when he died. The cause of death was poison, self-administered. A bottle containing a small amount of morphine was found in his clothing. He had but 35 cents and some old letters in his pockets.

Daniel C. Hickey's Lots Sold.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 21.—The real property of the late Daniel C. Hickey was sold this afternoon at auction in partition sale. It was the most important real estate sale in Mount Vernon this Spring. The receipts for the property aggregated nearly $60,000. A lot and brick building at 7 South Fourth Avenue brought $16,200. The lot was 25 feet front by 105 feet deep. Five fifty-foot-front lots in South Third Avenue —Nos. 102, 106, 112, 114, and 116—averaged about $7,400 each. Another house and lot belonging to the estate was sold in Fifth Avenue.

Fined $5 for Giving Snuff.

In Yorkville Court yesterday, Charles Weinman, a broker, was fined $5 by Magistrate Brann for dropping a pinch of snuff into the mouth of Herman Leonard while Leonard was under hypnotic influence at Hammerstein's Olympia Monday night. Leonard acts as assistant to Santanelli, now filling an engagement there.

Decided to Produce Cassimeres.

FRANKLIN, Mass., April 21.—The Franklin Cotton Company to-day voted to enlarge its mill and change it for the production of cassimeres. The plant is situated at Unionville, in this town, and has made twine, bagging, &c. It belongs to the Drapers and others Hopedale and the Rays of Franklin.

A Limit to Deer Hounding.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Sanger bills, amended to limit hounding and "jacking" deer to a period of two weeks each year, has passed the Assembly, and gone to the Senate, which has already passed a similar bill, introduced by Senator Malby.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Dr. J. C. Moore, accused of juggling with the funds of the Lake National Bank of Laconia, N. H., while President, and of other misdemeanors, was arrested while in bed at his home yesterday, despite the reports of his physicians that he was physically unable to stand trial. He was taken to Nassua and placed on trial.

—A syndicate of capitalists has been formed with a large financial backing to engage in operations for the removal of gold from the sands of Gloversville, N. Y. Operations will be begun in a few weeks.

—Frank Geeley, aged eighteen, and Herbert Kennedy, aged twenty-three, English, were swept over the Merrimac River dam at Lawrence, Mass., in a dory and drowned.

—W. F. Workman and Layman Williams, prominent citizens of Raleigh County, West Va., drank carbolic acid for whisky, and died from the effects.

—J. D. Buxton, cashier of the Post Office at Minneapolis, Minn., is under arrest for embezzling $2,100 of Government funds.

—The annual reunion of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, is being held at Charleston.

—The Rev. George L. Perin of Boston has declined the Presidency of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

A BAY STATE CANDIDATE

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS NOMINATE RUSSELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Recommend that the Chicago Convention Shall Nominate Him to Head the National Ticket—Declaration for Sound Money That Is Strong and Free From Ambiguity—Demands the Maintenance of the Gold Standard of Value.

BOSTON, April 21.—The Democratic State Convention to-day indorsed the candidacy of ex-Gov. William E. Russell for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The convention was impartial in bestowing its favors. It cheered for Russell and it cheered for Williams. It asked to have Russell's name presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and it selected as two of its four delegates to Chicago men who in no possible circumstances will vote for Russell.

The platform is for sound money, of course. The tribute to President Cleveland received earnest manifestations of approval from the convention, and the references to Olney and Carlisle also were well received. There was a little diversion when Congressman Fitzgerald, who loves to have himself spoken of as the "only Democratic Congressman from New-England," moved that the Secretary of the convention deposit one ballot for delegates at large which should bear the names of John E. Russell, George Fred Williams, John W. Corcoran, and James Donovan.

A delegate from Lawrence named O'Sullivan declared that while he did not object to the gentlemen named, he did object vigorously to the machine methods by which their selection had been made. He made quite a little stir, and when he had finished, the "only Democratic Congressman" proceeded to "

made upon us. It is the policy of this Republic, in the words of President Monroe: "That the attempt of any European nation to extend its system to any portion of this hemisphere we consider as dangerous to our peace and safety; with the existing colonies or dependents we have not interfered, but with the Governments that have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we cannot view with indifference any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or in any manner controlling their destiny by any European nation."

The Democracy of Massachusetts believes such attempts to acquire territory would, if permitted, result in increased aggression, so strengthening such nations as to make them in the near future too powerful for our continued peace. We have a duty resting on us which we cannot shirk, without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. This duty is to resist with our whole National strength any attempt by a European Government to deprive our neighboring republics of portions of their territories.

This has been the doctrine proclaimed by every Democratic Administration from James Monroe to Grover Cleveland.

We indorse the firm and dignified position of the President on the Venezuelan boundary question, and we congratulate the country that in this crisis the office of Secretary of State was filled by a man whose State papers have reflected new lustre on American diplomacy. An epoch-making statesman, a distinguished son of Massachusetts, a great American—Richard Olney.

Following a long-established Democratic custom, the Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, will not in any way instruct or pledge their delegates, but they do declare that it is the wish of the Democratic Party of the State to present—and they earnestly recommend to the consideration of the National Convention to be held at Chicago—as their candidate for the office of President of the United States the name of their victorious, courageous, high-principled ex-Governor, William Eustis Russell.

In the presentation of the resolutions the anti-A. P. A. plank and the allusion to Secretary of State Olney were warmly received. The presentation of the name of ex-Gov. Russell as a candidate for the Presidency evoked enthusiasm.

Congressman Fitzgerald, for the Committee on Nominations of alternate delegates, presented the names of E. M. Ezekiel of Springfield, William P. Butler of Holyoke, Henry V. Cunningham of Boston, and Fisher Pierson of Lowell, and they were elected by acclamation.

RHODE ISLAND FOR RUSSELL.

The Gold Standard Vital to the Country's Interests.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—The Democratic State Convention to-day declared its preference for William E. Russell of Massachusetts for President. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic Party of Rhode Island cordially approves and indorses the able and efficient Administration of Grover Cleveland. We especially commend the Administration for its firmness and ability in maintaining, unaided by the Congress of the United States, the credit of the Nation. It is vital to the interests of our people that there should be no departure from the gold standard, to which all money, whether gold, silver, or paper, should conform, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least four of the great powers of the Western world shall come to an international agreement establishing the ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted to mintage.

We affirm our belief in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by our President. We believe that the Wilson bill was a step in the right direction and should be given a fair test. We do not believe in reciprocity, as it is impracticable and unnecessary and tends to create hostilities against us. We congratulate the country that under the Wilson tariff law our commerce is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the Treasury reports on exports of agricultural implements, cotton manufactures, India rubber goods, machinery, iron, steel, leather, and oils.

As nobly representing these principles, we commend to the delegates here chosen and to the Chicago Convention one who will make an ideal candidate and an ideal President—William E. Russell of Massachusetts.

Richard B. Comstock of Providence, George W. Greene of Woonsocket, Miles A. McNamee of Providence, Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, James F. Van Alen of Newport, David S. Baker of North Kingstown, John H. Tucker of Warwick, and John E. Conley of Warren were chosen as delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Favor W. E. Russell for President.

What is now known as the Democratic Young Men's Organization, and what was formerly known as ex-Sheriff James O'Brien's Democracy, met in the annex of the St. Cloud Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway, last night, and adopted resolutions indorsing William E. Russell of Massachusetts as "a most desirable candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination." It was also decided to appoint a committee of five to "supervise the formation of Young Men's Democratic Clubs in the various Assembly District of the city, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of ex-Gov. Russell for the Presidency and for the maintenance of pure Jeffersonian principles in the Democratic Party."

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS.

Free-Silver Men in Full Control of the State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—The free-silver men are in control of the Democratic State Convention in session here. They will nominate Johnston, their candidate for Governor, on a 16 to 1 platform.

The convention was called to order to-day by John B. Knox, Chairman of the State Committee, one of the few sound-money men who supported Capt. Johnston's candidacy. His speech was conservative. He said the National Convention alone had power to bind the party on the financial question, and added: "If it be true, then, that that convention is to settle the policy of the party which all of us must accept, if it be true that the party in this State is honestly and earnestly divided upon this question, is it unreasonable to ask that the whole voice of the party be fairly represented before that court of final arbitrament? I hope there are not many Tillmans in our party in this State, who propose to walk out of that convention unless their peculiar views are accepted."

Congressman Bankhead was made President of the convention. He urged in his address the adoption of a free-coinage platform.

The Committee on Platform is composed largely of free-silver men. The convention has adjourned until to-morrow awaiting the committee's report.

"Lily Whites" and "Brunettes."

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—The "Lily White" Republicans of the Second District, in convention at Aiken to-day, elected M. W. Watson and D. E. Yates to the National Republican Convention, to contest the seats of the "Brunette" faction, elected about a month ago. Both are for McKinley.

YALE'S SPRING GAMES.

The College Record for the Mile Broken by Fred C. Thrall.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—The Spring games of the Yale Track Athletic Association were held this afternoon at the Yale Field. The principal feature was the breaking of the Yale track record for the mile walk by F. C. Thrall, a senior, who covered the distance in 6:58 3-5. Chappelle, Johnson, McFarland, J. M. Gerard, Van Winkle, Sheldon, and Beck are all winners from the freshman class.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—G. S. Chappelle won, R. W. Burnet second. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—E. C. Perkins won, P. Van Ingen second. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—B. B. Hinckley won, S. M. Buckingham second. Time—4:38 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—F. P. Garvan won, T. R. Fisher second. Time—0:51 1-5.

One-Mile Walk.—F. C. Thrall won, (breaking Yale track record of 7:14,) W. Darravh second. Time—6:58 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—E. C. Perkins won, J. L. Fewsmith second. Time—0:26 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—W. B. Johnson won, E. H. Betts second. Time—2:04 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Run.—J. S. McFarland won, E. Hill second. Time—5:15.

Running High Jump.—J. M. Gerard and R. C. Merwin tied. Distance—5 feet 10 inches. Gerard won the toss-up.

Running Broad Jump.—R. Mitchell won, J. L. Fewsmith second. Distance—21 feet 5 inches.

Pole Vault.—C. D. Van Winkle won, W. L. Breet second. Distance—10 feet 7½ inches.

Putting the Shot.—Richard Sheldon won, F. G. Beck, second. Distance—40 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—H. P. Cross won, Charles Chadwick second. Distance—118 feet.

Report in the Sands-Miner Suit.

The report of Referee Cephas Brainerd, Jr., in the suit recently brought by Mrs. Virginia S. Sands, an administratrix of James S. Sands, her husband, against Congressman Henry C. Miner for an accounting and settlement of her husband's interest in the drug store at the corner of Spring Street and the Bowery, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. He finds that the value of the interest of Mr. Sands in the store is $4,102.98, and recommends that this amount should be entered for judgment against the defendant.

Spring

Is the cleansing season, and it is the time to see that your blood is pure, rich, and full of vitality. To purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

VICTORY FOR M'KINLEY

THE OHIO CANDIDATE LEADS IN THE NUTMEG STATE.

Probable that Two-thirds of the Connecticut Delegation Will Be for the Ohio Candidate—Mention of His Name in the State Convention Provokes Great Enthusiasm—His Friends Claim Eight of the Twelve Delegates.

NEW-HAVEN, April 21.—McKinley seems to be quite as strong in Connecticut as has been represented by his friends in their forecasts. In the preliminary work of the State Convention, which will be held to-morrow, the Ohio candidate has won a decided victory over Reed. His partisans say two-thirds of the delegation to St. Louis will favor the Ohio candidate.

The convention met this evening in the Hyperion Theatre. Edgar M. Warner of Putnam presided. About 400 delegates were present. Warner, in his speech to the convention, incidentally touched upon National issues, and took occasion to refer to the Republican National candidates.

When he spoke the name of Gov. Morton of New-York there was very little applause. His mention of the name of Thomas B. Reed was received with considerable enthusiasm and cheering. The reference to Major McKinley as the "fearless statesman" met with an outburst of enthusiasm that astonished the Reed men. The shouting and cheering, led by John A. Porter of Hartford, the leader of the McKinley movement in Connecticut, was even more pronounced than the Reed demonstration. Three cheers were given twice for McKinley.

When the Reed followers attempted to break in on the McKinley demonstration the McKinleyites renewed the shouting for the Ohio man, and nothing could be heard of the name of Reed for several minutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Warner's address, in which he declared the Republican State Convention of Connecticut would go on record for sound money and a protective tariff, Congressman Charles A. Russell of the Third Congressional District delivered an address, attacking the Cleveland Administration.

He was followed by Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Platt, and the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Fessenden is a Reed supporter. In his speech he used the expression: "New-England's favorite son—not that we love Ohio less, but that we love New-England more." He was applauded vigorously. This was the only reference ne made to National candidates.

Mr. Fessenden said in his speech that the Connecticut Republicans would be for sound money and a protective tariff. He defended the Ohio platform, but said that he liked the platform of the Massachusetts Republicans a little better.

The county delegations held caucuses to-night to choose district delegates and delegates at large. The result of the caucuses was as follows:

Delegates at Large.—First Congressional District, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford; Second Congressional District, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue John I. Hutchinson of Essex; Third Congressional District, Arthur H. Brewer of Norwich; Fourth Congressional District, Samuel Fessenden of Stamford.

District Delegates—Hartford District, James W. Cheney of South Manchester; New-Haven District, Rufus W. Blake of Derby; New-London District, Thomas H. Allen of Sprague; Fairfield District, Edward O. Keeler of Norwalk; Windham District, Charles E. Searles of Thompson; Litchfield District, Hubert Williams of Salisbury; Middlesex District, John M. Douglass of Middletown; Tolland District, George Sykes of Rockville.

The McKinley leaders say that they have eight of the twelve delegates, as follows: Bulkeley, Hutchinson, Brewer, Cheney, Williams, Douglass, Sykes, and Blake.

Fessenden said to-night, in the face of the declaration of the McKinley men, that he was confident the delegation would vote for Reed. Few in the convention agreed with him. The platform which will be presented to the permanent convention to-morrow will be for sound money and a protective tariff. Ex-Congressman Kellogg of Waterbury will be the permanent Chairman.

NEW-YORK McKINLEY BOOMERS.

Mass Meeting in Amsterdam in the Ohio Candidate's Interest.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 21.—A mass meeting was held in this city this evening in the interest of McKinley. Ex-Assemblyman E. Watson Gardiner presided, and the speakers were Senator Frank D. Pavey, Charles H. Dennison, T. St. John Gaffey, and Col. Lovell H. Jerome, all of New-York. Resolutions indorsing McKinley for President were adopted. Embodied in the resolutions was the following:

That the Republican State Convention, recently held in New-York, did not represent in its action the attitude of the majority of the Republicans of the State, and that the convention was called at a time before there could be a crystalization of Republican sentiment in the State.

Ex-Assemblyman E. Watson Gardiner was elected President of the local league.

McKINLEY AND A STRADDLE.

The Programme for the Virginia Republican Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—The Republican State Convention at Staunton Thursday probably will give instructions for McKinley. In any event, the delegation to St. Louis will be practically solid for the Ohio candidate. The colored people will have but a small representation in the convention. Every four years the white Republicans take charge of their party in this State, in the hope of getting the Post Offices later on.

The McKinley leaders are making a vigorous fight against Chairman Lamb of the State Committee, and will endeavor to elect Gen. James S. Walker in his place.

The platform adopted at Staunton probably will contain some such declaration on the financial question as that made at Minneapolis in 1892. Many of the leaders, including Gen. Walker, are free-silver men, and they will prevent any nearer approach to a sound-money utterance.

Missouri Votes for McKinley.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 21.—The Congressional Convention of the Eighth District convened here this afternoon. Joel D. Hubbard was renominated for Congress. Frank Landor of Moniteau and A. R. Jackson of Camden were selected as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. They were instructed for McKinley for President and Filley for Senator.

Japanese Going to Europe.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Teutonic to-day will be an interesting party from Japan, headed by C. Asahina, editor in chief of the Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun. The others are T. Haga, G. Yamakawa, Dr. W. Okada, and Y. Otsuka, Ph. D., who have been for some time assistant professors in the Imperial University at Tokio. They are going to Germany and France to pursue studies which shall fit them for higher professorships in a new university about to be established in Tokio. During their stay in Europe the Japanese Government pays their expenses.

REJECTED ON ALL SIDES

MORRISON'S BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY FINDS FEW TAKERS.

Honest-Money Men Find His Financial Views Intolerable, and Silver Men Consider Him Lukewarm—The Free-Coinage Advocates Talk of Forcing the Nomination of a Silverite as Radical as Bland—McKinley Story from Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Another day's discussion of the opinions of Col. Morrison has made it plain that he will have to cultivate the field before he becomes a thoroughly acceptable candidate for President with either the silver men or the sound-money men. The talk to-day betrayed the existence of doubt in both camps as to the availability of Col. Morrison. One politician said: "He is willing to be a gold man if the gold men elect a Congress; if the silver men are in the majority, he will feel bound to be with the biggest crowd." This is described as "old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy." If it is, there are some old-fashioned Democrats who will not be bound to accept a silver man until the silver delegates shall be shown to be in the majority, and some of those who fear that that will be the case wonder whether they will be able to constrain all of their neighbors to help make up a majority in the election.

New-York Democrats believe that Morrison has injured his chances with sound-money States, and that if Mr. Hill had contemplated trying to get the New-York delegates for Morrison, he will postpone his advocacy of him until after the St. Louis Convention. The confidence of such Democrats as Mr. Brice that the Democrats will drop their free-silver talk after the Republican Convention is resented by the silver men, who now are declaring their determination to meet Secretary Carlisle's demand for a clear issue by standing firm for a silver platform and a silver candidate. To the silver men all talk of success based upon abandonment of the free-coinage idea is received with hot indignation, and the general opinion among them is favorable to the nomination of such an undoubted silver man as "Dick" Bland of Missouri, the silver Democrats expressing rather humorous confidence that he could carry the State of Missouri. If there is any doubt about Missouri, how will it be with New-York and New-Jersey?

From North Carolina comes the story that the Populists, having failed to arrange a combination with the Republicans, are seeking an alliance with the Democrats. Should this match be made, the result would be a list of mixed Electors from the Old North State, and a string of Democratic-Populist-Silver Representatives in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The readiness with which the Populists accept any alliance ought to discredit them in any State, and it is a reflection upon the intelligence of North Carolina that it is willing to encourage such an irresponsible and mischievous aggregation.

A report likely to be annoying to the McKinley boomers has found mention here. It is that in Ohio the troubles among the never-faithful who have pledged themselves to support McKinley are increasing, helped, it is suspected, by the schemes of Foraker; and that already is a good deal of talk as to who will be the second choice of the McKinley men when it shall become necessary to choose another man to nominate.

This is characterized by the McKinley men here as an outrageous misrepresentation. They consider it a cunningly devised fable to implant the idea in the minds of Republicans in other States that McKinley is not so popular at home as he is supposed to be; that there has been always a disposition to throw him over when the time comes, and that there are Republicans of prominence in the Buckeye State who will be glad to have the retreat sounded by some person whose advice can be taken without attracting to the State the sneers of the irreverent, who have been accustomed to seeing the Ohioans abandoning their favorite sons when most in need of assistance.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Bradley B. Smalley Says They Should Stand for Sound Money.

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He came here from Burlington on business, and will probably return to Vermont to-night. Mr. Smalley is the Democratic National Committeeman from his State, and has been one of the most influential Democratic managers of National campaigns for the last sixteen years.

It was suggested in his presence in the corridor of the hotel last night that there is a desire on the part of some so-called leading Democrats in this and other States to remain away from the convention in Chicago.

"I cannot see why they should do so," said Mr. Smalley. "It is certainly the duty of all Democrats who can do so to go to the convention, and do all in their power to secure the adoption as part of the Democratic Party platform of a sound-money plank that will show the people that the Democracy is in line with President Cleveland in maintaining the National credit and the integrity of our currency.

"This is the time for genuine Democrats to stand firmly by their party and to defend to the best of their ability the sound principles of government for which the party really stands, and which cannot be obscured by temporary reverses or present difficulties. The Democratic Party is not dead, nor will it die. It will reassert itself before very long in a way that will fully demonstrate this fact."

Mr. Smalley was asked whether, in case a paper platform is not adopted at Chicago, he would be in favor of bolting.

"No," said Mr. Smalley, "I would not favor a bolt. There is, as I have said, a great future for the Democracy, and the thing for its best friends to do is to stay within the party organization, so that when the proper time comes they can have their share in properly directing the affairs of the party."

MARYLAND DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS

Six Chosen, of Whom, It Is Said, Some May Be for Morton.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—In the Third Republican Congressional District Conventions held here to-day, Dr. William S. Booze, who was Harry Welles Rusk's opponent two years ago, and who unsuccessfully contested Rusk's election before the House of Representatives, was nominated for Congress in the Third District. In the Fourth District W. W. McIntire, ex-City Councilman, was nominated for Congress to succeed John K. Cowen.

Delegates to the National Convention were chosen to-day as follows: From the Third District—William A. Airey and Frank T. Tyler; Fourth District—Gen. Felix Agnus and William E. Tilghman, (colored;) Second District—W. J. Smith of Cecil County and C. Ross Mace of Baltimore County.

The Republican City Convention to-night met at Raines Hall and nominated ex-Congressman Henry Stockbridge for an additional Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

The Republican State Convention will meet to-morrow at the Lyceum Theatre. It is understood it will select an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis, and the delegates-at-large probably will be James H. Gary, George L. Wellington, William T. Malster, and Robert P. Graham.

Thomas C. Platt received the following dispatch last night from some one who is described as "the Morton manager" in Maryland:

Six district delegates elected to-day. All anti-McKinley. Most of them will be for Morton.

This was taken seriously. It was explained that the delegates were elected from the Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts of Maryland. Who possibly might share the delegates with Gov. Morton the Morton managers would not say.

Garlo Stabbed Mother and Child.

Nicolo Garlo last night severely stabbed his sister-in-law, Mary Garlo, and her three-year-old daughter, at 89 Park Street. The trouble started when the child told its mother that her uncle had tried to kill her. The woman upbraided him, and he seized a bread knife and stabbed both before making his escape. Mrs. Garlo received eight cuts. She is at the Hudson Street Hospital with her child. Both will recover.

Have You Tried Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit?

The most nutritious Food Product ever put on the market. All enterprising grocers keep them. See them made and try them (served free to all) at Great Proper Food Exhibit, corner Broadway and 13th Street. CEREAL MACHINE CO., 847 Broadway, N. Y.

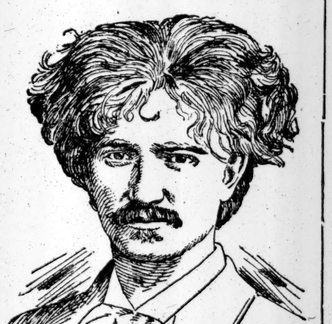
A GIFT FROM PADEREWSKI

HE CREATES A FUND OF $10,000 FOR PRIZES TO COMPOSERS.

One Way the Pianist Has of Showing His Gratitude to Americans—Competitions for Orchestral, Solo, Instrumental, and Chamber Music to be Held Every Three years by Americans—The Money Placed in William Steinway's Hands.

The intimate friends of Ignace J. Paderewski have long since known that the great pianist had learned to love America dearly, and they also knew that he intended to give substantial evidence of it. While he has been considering various plans for some time of showing his gratitude for the extremely generous receptions extended to him in all parts of this country, it was not until yesterday that he came to a decision.

While in William Steinway's office yesterday arranging for his departure on the



Ignace J. Paderewski,
Who Has Just Given $10,000 for a Fund for Prizes for American Composers.

steamship Teutonic to-day, the pianist surprised Mr. Steinway by handing him a document, which he had hastily written, and of which the following is a transcript:

My Dear Mr. Steinway: The generous support I found in this country enables me to accomplish one of my most ardent wishes.

I do not intend to thank the American people for all they have done for me, because my gratitude to your noble Nation is, and will be, beyond expression. But I desire to extend a friendly hand toward my American brother-musicians, toward those, who, less fortunate than myself, are struggling for recognition or encouragement. To this purpose I send you herewith $10,000, asking you to accept, together with Col. H. L. Higginson of Boston and Mr. William Mason of New-York, the trusteeship of this sum.

Knowing the interest you take in public affairs and your readiness to do good wherever you find an opportunity, I hope you will not refuse me this great favor, and will, after deliberation with the above-named gentlemen, invest this money in order to establish the following triennial prizes for the composers of American birth, without any distinction as to age or religion.

1. $500 for the best orchestral work in symphonic form.

2. $300 for the best composition for solo instrument with orchestra.

3. $200 for the best chamber music work, and the balance to be used for the expenses connected with the competition for these prizes.

Further details, as well as the list of the judges, among whom I should like to see your acknowledged musical authorities, I hope to send you at a near date.

I take no pride in making this endowment. The amount is a modest one, and my personality, in spite of all the success, is of little importance. I only hope that it will prove to be useful, and that your younger composers will not consider as a gift, but as a debt, this little encouragement coming from one who found in their land all the happiness to which an artist can aspire.

Thanking you and your co-trustees in advance for your kindness, I beg you to believe me, yours sincerely devoted, I. J. PADEREWSKI.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1896.

To Mr. Higginson and to Mr. Mason he sent copies of the document, and the sum mentioned has been placed in bank. Mr. Steinway will consult with his co-trustees as soon as convenient, and when the details have been arranged, they will be made public.

Mr. Paderewski has just closed the most successful season he has ever had. He has given ninety-one recitals in the principal cities of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast this season. The total receipts of these were over $249,000. To this are to be added a number of engagements as soloist at orchestral concerts. His profits for the season have been over $200,000. He directed his tour himself, and did not miss a single engagement.

He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that he is in better health than he has been for many years, and that he has learned to love the American people dearly. He will do very little concert work in the next two or three seasons, as he intends to take a long rest and devote himself to composition.

Mr. Paderewski said that he will not appear in London in the coming season, and that his next concert appearances will be with the Liederkranz of this city on its tour of charity concerts in Europe next year, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary jubilee. Outside of these concerts he will be heard in public rarely until 1899.

"I have no intention of making this my last visit to America," he said, "for as soon as I resume my concert work I will come back. In no country do I find better music-loving audiences than here, and nowhere on earth have I dearer friends than in America. No kinder treatment or more generous support could be extended than has been accorded me by the people of the United States. I would be an ingrate, indeed, could I ever forget them. I will look forward with great pleasure to my next visit."

Found an Illicit Still.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Driscoll and several policemen last night discovered an illicit still in the sub-basement of 220 Henry Street. Entrance was effected through a hidden trapdoor. They arrested Max Green, H. Tambiner, and Max Bernstein. There was a lot of liquor on the premises. The prisoners will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court to-day.

Removal of Caswell, Massey & Co.

Caswell, Massey & Co., the well-known druggists, took possession of their new store, on the ground floor of the building at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday. The company, of which the present members are John R. Caswell and William R. Massey, has been in existence over 100 years. Mr. Caswell, who is one of the oldest druggists in the United States, and his brother Philip opened a drug store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1859. When the firm was dissolved, in 1876, Messrs. Caswell and Massey opened a store under the Hoffman House. Seven years later they moved to the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, which they occupied for thirteen years. As the building is to be torn down, a removal was imperative, and the present location was selected. The new store is handsomely fitted up with all modern conveniences.

WILL BE PASSED TO-DAY

REPUBLICAN LEADERS SAY GREATER NEW-YORK BILL IS SAFE.

The Attitude of Tammany Members Is a Matter of Much Solicitude—John C. Sheehan's Alleged Orders Not to be Obeyed—A Rumor that Platt Will Take Personal Charge of the Fight—Mr. Atterbury Secures a Vindication from the Speaker.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Greater New-York bill will be taken up in the Assembly to-morrow, and the Republican leaders say it will be passed. Seventy-six votes will be needed.

The leaders have been active all day, and to-night the claim is made that the forces are in such shape as to leave no doubt, although the anti-consolidationists are still insisting that the rural Republicans will kill the bill. Friends of the bill claim 72 Republicans and 14 Democrats will vote for it. On its previous passage 64 Republican and 27 Democratic votes were cast for it. Some Republicans who voted for it before will not do so again. These may number half a dozen. As an offset to this, gains for consolidation are claimed from Erie, Livingston, Dutchess, Oneida, Onondaga, and Steuben Counties.

The Tammany men have been the object of much solicitude all day. Speaker Fish, Edward Lauterbach, Senator Cantor, and others have been trying to canvass them and bring them to support the bill. Reports are current to-night that John C. Sheehan has been sending word from New-York that Tammany men should vote against the bill. Indications are that the Tammany men will not obey orders implicitly from Mr. Sheehan. Those who are put down as favorable to the Greater New-York are Leonard, Butts, Mittnacht, and Barry, with possibly others. Livingston and Hughes of Kings are said to be among those who may join the consolidationists. Speaker Fish this morning announced in an emphatic way from his desk that the Committee on Rules had taken charge of legislation, and Assembly bills for the remainder of the session would be acted on only on motion of this committee, except by unanimous consent. This is the usual thing for the last days of the session, but none the less may be effective as a twist of the screws in bringing votes to the Greater New-York bill.

All sorts of rumors have been flying about to-night. One was that Mr. Platt was coming up to take personal charge of the fight. Another is that an extra session of the Legislature is contemplated to pass supplemental bills.

The leaders say there is no occasion for these wild stories. They believe Mr. Platt is not needed, that Gov. Morton would hesitate a long time before calling any extra session, and they affirm that they are sure of some votes to spare on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Marshall arose to a question of privilege in the House to-day, and stated that a gentleman named Atterbury had been ordered from the floor of the House last evening while he (Atterbury) was visiting him, (Marshall.) Mr. Atterbury had been accused of being a lobbyist. He was in no sense interested in bills before the House. This being so, Mr. Marshall asked that the privileges of the floor be extended to Mr. Atterbury, believing that his expulsion had been due to a misapprehension of the facts. Mr. Atterbury was in no sense a lobbyist. He was a prominent Republican of Brooklyn, a delegate to the National convention at St. Louis, and stood high in the estimation of the Republicans throughout the State. Mr. Marshall asked the privileges now because Mr. Atterbury could take advantage of them, as he was about to take the train for home.

The Speaker granted the privileges of the floor, stating that he was compelled to do as he had last evening as his attention had been called to the matter.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

A Net Increase over the Appropriations of Last Year.

ALBANY, April 21.—Senator Mullin has prepared a statement of the total appropriation carried by this year's annual Supply bill as compared with that of last year, as follows:

The Supply bill, as it left the Assembly, was $1,358,079.68; the Senate Supply bill total is $1,749,404.12, making a net increase by the Senate of $391,324.44.

The items of net increase in the Senate are substantially as follows:

For schools, under the Horton law, $147,000; for State Commissioner of Excise, $133,000; for the Attorney General, $6,750; for Adjutant General for care and copying certain records, $10,000; for Adjutant General, new equipment, $40,000; for Shinnecock Canal and other works in Suffolk County, $6,000; for Tuba reservoir, Allegany County, $5,000; for New-York experiment station at Geneva, $13,000; for State Law Libraries, $6,000; for Pasteur Institute, New-York, $6,000; for Clerks, Senate and Assembly, owing to increased membership of the Legislature, $5,000; for Gettysburg Monument, $4,500; for Onondaga Salt Springs, $17,000; for Long Island State Hospital, $4,500; for tuberculosis, $15,000.

The decreases in the Senate are: For printing, $25,000; for Niagara State Reservation, $15,000; for Adjutant General, $10,000.

The supply bill for 1895 was $1,691,987.37. The net increase for 1896 over 1895 is $57,416.75. Deducting, however, from this year's amount $1,749,404, the item under the Horton law of $147,000, and the item of $123,000 for the Excise Department, amounting together to $280,000, both of which are two new and large items, it leaves the Supply bill for 1896 about $223,000 less than it was for 1895.

LOBBYING FOR DARK CARS.

An Effort to Kill the Bill for Lighting Elevated Trains.

ALBANY, April 21.—Certain notorious lobbyists in the employ of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad have been trying to secure the killing of the bill requiring better lights on the elevated roads in New-York City.

The bill is now in the hands of Gov. Morton. He has four days more in which to act. The scheme of the lobbyists is to have the bill recalled for amendment. Mr. Andrews, who introduced it, declines to do this. The attempt will be made to rush through a motion to recall it during the rush incident to these last days.

The leaders in the Assembly have been warned, and are on the watch for such a motion.

Narcotic Teaching Again.

ALBANY, April 21.—The bills amending the Ainsworth law, requiring instruction in the public schools on the effect of alcohol and narcotics, were considered in general orders by the Senate this morning. The Malby bill was killed after a debate and the compromise bill prepared by the Committee on Education was advanced to third reading.

THE BRIDGE BILL AMENDED

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN TERMS OF THE PROPOSED LEASE.

Provision Made for Increasing the Rental at the End of Ten Years—The Whole Project Vigorously Assailed by Representatives of the Brooklyn Trolley Roads—Mr. Lauterbach May Get the Measure Through in the Last Days.

ALBANY, April 21.—Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York Republican Committee succeeded to-day in again getting the bill to lease the Brooklyn Bridge to the elevated railroads out of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation. There was no repetition, however, of the indecent haste of last week. Important amendments were made, and the committee decided to report it to be printed and recommitted. This will give it the advantage of the three days' provision of the Constitution, and if the committee shall report it after that time, it may be rushed through some day when no one is looking. It bears the stamp affixed by Mr. Lauterbach.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was in and about the committee room before the hearing, and his law partner, Charles A. Collin, sat by A. S. Lamb during the hearing. Frederick Uhlmann, with Mr. Lauterbach, appeared for the bill.

A. E. Lamb of Brooklyn, representing the surface roads, made a long speech against the bill. He said:

The bill discriminates against the surface roads of Brooklyn and the interests of the citizens and the municipality of Brooklyn. The surface roads carry three times more persons than do the elevated roads, and in other ways are more important to the city. For instance, the surface roads last year carried 150,000,000 passengers and the elevated roads carried 50,000,000. To benefit a city in this case, a law should enrich the corporation, benefit the patrons of the corporation, and enhance the value of the property. On the contrary, this bill, if enacted into law, would positively injure the surface railroads and would be a disadvantage to their patrons. As to property values, they would have to be entirely recast; they would be lower except along the two or three streets traversed by the elevated roads. The bill, if enacted, would injure the patrons of the trolley roads by compelling them to pay two fares to cross the bridge, while the patrons of the elevated roads would pay but one. Engineer Martin of the bridge says that the structure would carry cars of elevated roads and cars of the surface roads, too. Enact a law giving the trolley roads a right to cross the bridge, and then you will have a law in the interest of the public.

You are asked to give the bridge railroad to the elevated roads for fifty years: that is, for the life of the structure. A minimum rate of fare is fixed—not less than 2½ cents. As the years come, such vast improvements and new discoveries are being made that no man can say that it will not be possible in a few years' time to carry passengers for a fare of 1 cent. As to the rental—the average net income for the three years past was $360,000 a year. Why, the Trustees have charged against the running expenses of the bridge railroad the large sums expended for the great improvements that have been made! Statements are substantially made that when the improved terminals are completed the bridge railroad, instead of having 125,000 passengers a day, will have 250,000 a day. This will give to those who ask for the bill $900,000 and compel them to pay out $360,000. They need do nothing else.

John Proctor Clarke, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New-York City, said he did not intend to speak on the merits of the bill, but would leave with the committee amendments suggested by the authorities of New-York City, after a careful scrutiny of the measure. The amendments provide that the lease, instead of for fifty years, with a privilege to renew for another fifty years, shall be for not more than fifty years, nor less than twenty years.

The rental, under the amendments, is to be the average of the net earnings of the bridge for three years, for ten years. The rental after ten years is to be fixed by the Bridge Trustees. Under the original bill the rental was during the whole term to be the average of the net earnings of the last three years.

The third amendment provides that, besides the additional rental of 5 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction of the bridge extensions, there shall be paid 5 per cent. on the cost of acquiring property and easements for the bridge extension.

The fourth and last amendment provides that the cost of construction of the bridge extensions shall be borne by the leasing companies, but the title shall vest in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Senator Ford began a series of questions tending to ascertain why a minimum rate of bridge fare was fixed, and Edward Lauterbach took the floor to explain. Mr. Lauterbach stated that it would be unwise to reduce the minimum rate of fare, because the bridge fares would be paid by those only who began their rides at either terminal to go to the other terminal, the passengers boarding the cars beyond the bridge terminals riding across the bridge free. Mr. Lauterbach declared that the bridge Trustees had never been able to reduce the bridge fare below 2½ cents, and, at a hint from Mr. Uhlmann, he said that the Trustees had never been able with the rate of fare in vogue to pay more than 1½ per cent. on the bridge bonds.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the trolleys in Brooklyn had killed 150 persons and maimed 600 others. He continued:

The trolley lines are retarding Brooklyn's growth. The city has gained rapidly and will have 1,200,000 population in a few years. The growth has been along the lines of the elevated roads. The people are afraid to live near the trolley lines.

Replying to Mr. Lamb's argument, he said the bill only gave privileges and prevented the bridge Trustees from making restrictions in the lease other than those set forth in the bill. Mr. Lauterbach stated that the Trustees could insert in the lease any restrictions in conformity to the conditions expressed in the bill.

Mr. Lauterbach also referred to the statements of trolley line engineers that four trolley line tracks were needed on the new East River bridge, while the elevated roads needed only two, and could carry a much greater number of passengers over two tracks than the trolley lines could carry over four tracks.

Concluding, Mr. Lauterbach called the attention of the committee to these facts: That the bill was permissive; that a veto from either of the Mayors would kill the bill, and that the lease need never be executed unless the bridge Trustees were satisfied.

Mr. Uhlmann spoke in favor of the bill. He quoted statistics to prove that 45 per cent. of the bridge passengers were carried by the elevated roads, 31 per cent. by surface roads, and 24 per cent. came from other sources.

Senator Brush of Brooklyn objected to the proviso in the bill which permitted the execution of a lease for fifty years. He wished the life of the lease to be not more than twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at terms to be fixed by the bridge Trustees, and he also said that the estimated rental, $360,000, was not enough.

Mr. Lamb took the floor again and said the amendments did not strike at the serious features of the bill. "Give me a month," he concluded, "and I will guarantee to form six corporations to lease the bridge tracks and pay $500,000 a year rental."

This closed the hearing, the committee deciding to report the bill for reprinting with the Clarke amendments.

THE BRACKETT BILL SCORED.

New-Yorkers Say Its Enactment Would Ruin the Adirondack Park.

ALBANY, April 21.—A hearing was had this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation on the Eldridge-Brackett bill "to improve the upper Hudson and to prevent freshets."

Senator Brackett began to explain the bill, saying that it was of great importance to the millions of dollars invested in the upper Hudson Valley that freshets should be prevented.

"Tell us the real object of the bill," ejaculated Senator Burns and Col. McClure of New-York simultaneously.

"I didn't think that I was here to teach a primer class," said Senator Brackett, who went on with his argument, saying that the bill was drawn only with intent to protect the forest preserves and the supply of water of the Hudson for the benefit of the many manufacturers who have much invested in mills along the upper Hudson.

"If there was anything that savored of a job I would be the first to have the bill amended. The manufacturers suffer early in the year from freshets and later from Summer drought. We do not care how

Wedding Rings.

Our 18-kt. Wedding Rings, correct in design and finish, have stood the test of forty years. The diamond solitaires and clusters we display for engagement rings are all fine in quality and exceptionally low in price.

A. Frankfield & Co.,

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

SENATE AND THE SECTS

DEBATE AS TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

Discussion on the House Proposition to Withdraw Government Aid from Such Institutions—Mr. Pettigrew Intimates that Some Senators Are Afraid to Do Right for Fear of the A. P. A.—Senator Gray's Liberal Views.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Indian Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of to-day's session. The discussion as to appropriations to pay for "legal services" rendered to the "old settlers, or Western Cherokees," resulted in the rejection (yeas, 15; nays, 36;) of the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) allowing the claimants to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and in the subsequent adoption of the committee amendment for payment of specified amounts to about fifteen claimants. After that matter was got out of the way the question of sectarian Indian schools came up, and gave rise to a rather interesting discussion, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) which declares it to be the settled policy of the Government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools as soon as provision can be made for them otherwise, and requires such provision to be made before 1898.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) expressed his willingness to accept Mr. Cockrell's amendment, quoted a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating that it would require a period of two years and an expenditure of $1,200,000 to supply schools and teachers for the children now attending sectarian schools, and intimated that some Senators were afraid to do what was right lest they might offend some secret organization.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) spoke in favor of the House proposition in denunciation of what he called the "open and palpable opposition to the common-school system of the United States." He repudiated the insinuation of "occult influences," and said it did not apply to him. But he believed that in this matter the people had come to the parting of the ways. It had been a reproach and shame that the Government of the United States had been violating not only the spirit but the letter of the Constitution in the matter of appropriations to sectarian institutions.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) also favored the House proposition and opposed Mr. Cockrell's amendment. He asserted that the Baptist Church had opposed all appropriations from the Treasury, and had uniformly, from the very beginning, refused to touch any such fund.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) advocated the Cockrell amendment. He spoke with approval of the missionary work done by the Catholic Church among the Indians, and suggested that a couple of years should be allowed to permit that Church to prepare to maintain its schools among the Indians at its own expense.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) professed profound respect for every religion, but added: "We are all determined, from this time on, that the fundamental policy of the Government shall be recognized—that Church and State shall be, and remain, divorced."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) expressed his surprise at hearing the solemn warning and invocation of the Senator from Nebraska, "to fright us from our propriety" in dealing simple justice to a class of self-devoted Christian American citizens. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, extracts from a recent address of Archbishop Ireland, declaring that there is no room in the United States for a conflict between Church and State, and he said that those ideas would do credit to the ministers of any demonination. Mr. Gray thanked God that there was room in this country for all denominations—certainly for all Christian denominations. He went on to say:

Protestantism is not bigotry, and Christianity is not fanaticism. They are both consistent with broad common sense and true American spirit. Education by a Baptist preacher, a Protestant minister, or a Catholic priest is better than no education at all. The foundations of freedom in this country were laid, in any way, to forbid the mere touch of a Christian minister as if it were pollution.

Christian ministers have performed a great part in the past history of the country. They have performed a great part in the education of the American youth. They have never taught any lesson that was wanting in patriotism, and I am not willing that such treat with insult and contumely a portion of the community which has devoted itself to teaching the Gospel of Christ, whether in a Catholic cathedral or in a Methodist, Baptist, or Protestant Church.

Mr. Thurston said that he was at a loss to understand how anything he had said had aroused the Senator from Delaware to such a pitch of defensive for one particular religious denomination. He declared that he had said no word, and made no suggestion that could be traced as pointing to any denomination. The Senator from Delaware could go no further than he (Mr. Thurston) in reverent admiration for the barefoot priest with the cross of Christ on his breast, who made pathways through the wilderness, and spread, for centuries, the Christian doctrine of the lowly Nazarene.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) sketched the history of the contest in schools, remarking that the Catholic Church, by its methods, was better prepared than other denominations to obtain and keep control of wild people. The Catholic schools seemed to be the most successful Indian schools in the United States. He favored, however, the House provisions for the immediate abolition of all Indian contract schools.

The matter went over without action, and the Senate at 5:30 adjourned till to-morrow.

WILL REWARD BRAVE FIREMEN.

Prizes for Those in Brooklyn Who Distinguish Themselves.

An auction sale of boxes for a theatrical performance for the benefit of the Brooklyn Fire Department was held yesterday afternoon in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The purpose is to raise a fund, of which the interest will pay for prizes to be distributed each year to firemen who distinguish themselves for bravery. It was expected that the attendance at the auction would be large, for many prominent and wealthy Brooklynites had indorsed the plan, but less than a dozen were present, and they were all politicians.

Fire Commissioner Bryant officiated as auctioneer, and started with Box E. Assistant Fire Commissioner Barrow, who represented Mayor Wurster, bid $25. It was raised to $45, and Mr. Barrow bid $50. He shook his head when asked if he would bid higher, and Sheriff Butting, who is Mayor Wurster's political enemy, immediately raised the price to $95. Coroner Coombs then bid $100 for ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds, at which price the box was knocked down to him.

Sheriff Butting secured Box B for $45, and Commissioner Bryant paid $45 for Box F. Coroner Coombs and County Clerk Saffen each paid $25 for a box. The total receipts from the auction were $240.

The benefit performance will be given April 28 by the Booth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn, and the play will be "The Still Alarm." In addition to members of the society, several Brooklyn firemen will take part in the performance, as well as Engine No. 1 and a team of engine horses.

The Brackett Bill Amended.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Brackett bill requiring surface railroads in cities to obtain consent of the State Railroad Commission before extending lines was amended by the Senate to-day by excepting New-York, Queens, and Suffolk Counties. It was then advanced to third reading.

JUDGE COBB IS UNSEATED

VACANCY IN THE FIFTH ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It Will Be Filled by the Passage by the House of a Resolution Declaring Albert T. Goodwin Entitled to the Place—Trade Between Republicans and Populists—Case Not Decided on Its Merits, but According to a Political Deal.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Had there been a quorum present to-day at the close of a six hours' session, the Populist vote of the House of Representatives would have been increased from seven to eight, by the adoption of a resolution declaring Albert T. Goodwin entitled to a seat as representative from the Fifth District of Alabama. It previously had been voted—47 to 109—that James E. Cobb, Democrat, was not elected as Representative from that district in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and that he was not entitled to the seat, thus reducing the Democratic strength from 100 to 99. Goodwyn was nominated by the Populists and indorsed by the Jeffersonian Democrats and Republicans, and the votes upon his right to the seat were given by the Republicans and Populists in the House. Mr. Cobb was supported by the solid Democratic vote.

In the consideration of the committee's report, Mr. Cobb championed his own cause, and was assisted by Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) and the recommendation of Committee No. 1 was supported by Messrs. Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman, and Mr. Royse, (Rep., Ind.) The vote taken (viva voce) on the resolution declaring Mr. Cobb entitled to his seat was 47 yeas, 109 nays, and the vote (by ballot) on a motion to recommit the case, made by Mr. Densmore, (Dem., Ark.,) was: Yeas, 60; nays, 130. On the resolution declaring Mr. Goodwin entitled to the seat the vote was: Yeas, 121; nays, 45. This was not a quorum, and, on motion of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) at 5:50 the House adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the question to be settled then.

Mr. Cobb's argument in his own behalf was interrupted by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) who recognized Mr. Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) taking Mr. Cobb off the floor. The alleged reason of this course was that Mr. Cobb and Mr. Bartlett together had used up an hour and a half. Several members on the Democratic side were on the floor instantly, demanding recognition to make a parliamentary inquiry or to raise a question of privilege. Mr. Cobb also was protesting earnestly against being treated thus peremptorily. But Mr. Barrett calmly ignored them, saying: "The gentleman from New-York is entitled to the floor."

Mr. Daniels hesitated in the face of this tumult, and the Speaker pro tem. asked: "Does the gentleman yield, and, if so, to whom?"

Messrs. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) and McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) hotly resented this suggestion, saying that they asked no man's grace to make a parliamentary inquiry; that it was a member's right, and was properly to be addressed to the Chair.

"If there was anybody in the chair with a knowledge of the rules," said Mr. Bailey, "it would not be necessary to state the fact."

"The gentleman from Texas," said the Speaker pro tem., "will not address the Chair until he is recognized."

In response to the repeated inquiries by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Daniels yielded to Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) who stated that when the case was called up Mr. Daniels asked unanimous consent to close the debate in three hours, the time to be equally divided between the majority and minority, but objection was made, and no agreement was reached. Then Mr. Daniels gave notice that at the end of three hours he would move the previous question. But that, he asserted, did not warrant the Chair in taking Mr. Cobb off the floor.

Mr. Cobb claimed that he was entitled to an hour in his own right, and could not be denied the privilege of the floor until that period had expired.

The Speaker pro tem. explained that he had been informed that there had been an agreement to divide the time between the majority and minority, and the latter having occupied an hour and a half, he had indicated to Mr. Cobb that his time had expired and had given the floor to the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Daniels.) While Mr. Barrett was making this statement Speaker Reed appeared at the desk, and when his substitute had concluded, resumed the chair. He said the confusion evidently had arisen from a misunderstanding by the temporary occupant of the chair—"

"Not misunderstanding—ignorance," suggested Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)

The Speaker, continuing, said the temporary occupant, in the opinion of the Speaker, was endeavoring properly to carry out what he believed to be the arrangement concerning which he had been misinformed. He confirmed Mr. Barrett's version of the situation, and said Mr. Cobb was entitled to the floor for an hour, if he desired to occupy it for so long.

Judge Cobb is a Democrat, Goodwin is a Populist. Mr. Cobb has served with great faithfulness since the Fiftieth Congress, and as a Representative, a lawyer, a member of the District Committee and also of the Elections Committee in former Congresses, he has won the respect of his associates of all parties. He received his certificate of election because it appeared that he had a majority of 748 in the district.

Goodwin, who is one of the Kolb sort of Jeffersonian Democrats, who, as a matter of fact, are plain Populists, maintained that as he had a majority of the votes in the white counties of the district, while Cobb had majorities in the black counties, it ought to be assumed that Cobb was not entitled to have majorities in the black counties.

In securing testimony for Goodwin the committee allowed Messrs. Dudley and Michener, who have most of the contested election cases to conduct for the Republicans, to get up evidence in a way that Mr. Cobb protests was irregular. A good deal of what sounds like hearsay was admitted. Witnesses testified that men voted who were dead, without being re-examined to ascertain whether the men died after the election or the votes were cast by persons bearing similar or identical names with those who were dead.

Mr. Cobb, according to testimony by a witness for the contestee, is known as a man favoring fair elections. He is a friend to and has been treated as a friend by the colored men, who in Alabama and some other southern States have an overwhelming Populists acquired without knowledge of such specimens as Peffer, Allen, or Marion Butler. Negroes do not like the "white trash" in any State, and they voted in the black counties of Chambers, Coosa, Clay, Elmore, Randolph, and Tallapoosa for Cobb, giving him majorities enough in those counties to wipe out Goodwin's majorities in the white counties.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE NAVY.

They Will Be Allowed to Begin at Once on Passage of the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning considered and ordered a favorable report on a communication from the Secretary of the Navy urging that the appropriation in the Naval bill providing for the enlistment of as many additional men as in his discretion may be deemed necessary, not exceeding 1,000, shall be immediately available upon the passage of the bill. The committee will report it as an amendment to the Naval bill when it comes up in the Senate.

The Secretary, in his letter, states that the Massachusetts, the Oregon, and the Texas will be ready to go into commission June 1, but that unless the men provided for these battleships can be enlisted at once it is probable that crews cannot be obtained for them until early Fall. During the Summer, he says, very few seamen present themselves for enlistment. The Naval bill for the current year provided for the enlistment of a like number of men, and during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1895, only 137 men presented themselves who had not been in the navy before, and only 119 for enlistment in the engineer force. For this reason Secretary Herbert urges that steps be taken to enable the Department to enlist the men at once.

The committee also considered the Chandler amendments and took favorable action on that one which prohibits payment, after Jan. 1, 1897, from the appropriations for the navy to any officer on the active or retired list while such officer is employed by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government.

Every package of this popular dentifrice contains: A large bottle of liquid Sozodont; A box of Sozodont Powder; A sample cake of Sozoderma soap, for the skin

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FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Use liquid Sozodont daily; the powder twice a week. A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New-York City.

The amendment also makes such employment unlawful after that date. Mr. Chandler was directed to prepare the amendment. The other amendments pertaining to the ownership of patents were passed over for the present without action.

MR. CANNON'S GROUND MAP.

He Explains His Ideas Regarding It to the House.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah,) for a commission to inquire as to the practicability of establishing near Washington, D. C., a ground map of the United States was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Cannon made some remarks in explanation and advocacy of it. One of his ideas was that towns and cities shown on this surface map would be lighted by electricity. The Mississippi River would be represented in water 2,000 yards in length and three feet wide; while Lake Michigan would have a water surface of 22,000 square yards.

He suggested, in conclusion, that a margin of this proposed ground map should be left for extensions of territory north and south, into which might come "crucified Cuba—the wound in her side healed," and other lands, so that the map might at some time show "all the lands of this hemisphere, across which no throne of earth could throw its shadow."

The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably on bills appropriating $83,867 to the Portland Company of Portland, Me., in settlement of its claim for the construction of the gunboats Agawam and Pontoosac; appropriating $330,150 to the heirs of John Roach in connection with the construction of the gunboats Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta; referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Atlantic Works of Boston for balance due for the construction of the monitors Casco, Monadnock, and Agamenticus, and appropriating $23,500 to reimburse the owners, officers, and crew of the Hawaiian whaling bark Arctic for losses sustained and services rendered in abandoning their business and rescuing 176 seamen in the Arctic Ocean in the Summer of 1871.

—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce yesterday further considered the several bills looking to the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to China and Japan, via the Hawaiian Islands. A vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. Stewart of New-Jersey to fix the amount of the subsidy at $100,000 a year, and it was agreed to without opposition.

—An amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 additional for the construction of tide gates in the causeway across Wallabout Channel, connecting the Cob Dock at Brooklyn with the navy yard, was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday from the Naval Affairs Committee.

—A bill appropriating $80,000 for a first-class light vessel, with steam fog signal, for service off Fire Island, has been reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION DINNER.

Enjoyed by the Mayor's Cabinet at the Lotos Club.

The second "administration dinner" was enjoyed last night at the Lotos Club. The festivities were entirely "under the rose," but opportunity was had of learning just enough of what passed to heighten imagination as to what was not to be learned.

In the first place, the repast was worthy of the club's chef and steward, and it was served to seventeen guests on a round table of wonderful proportions and capacity. The menu ran a pleasant gamut from Little Neck clams to roast squabs, and some of the intermediate gastronomical chords were kingfish, spring lamb, and Lalla Rookh punch.

The dinner was announced as to Mayor Strong, who presided, and the other diners were, in order from the Mayor's right, Park Commissioner S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Supervisor John A. Sleicher, William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors; Seth Sprague Terry, Commissioner of Accounts; Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Corrections; Silas C. Croft, Commissioner of Charities; Joseph Murray, Excise Commissioner; Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Department; Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Bradley Strong, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Job E. Hedges, secretary to the Mayor; Charles George Wilson, Health Commissioner; Gen. O. H. La Grange, Fire Commissioner; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner, and Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education.

It was understood, but not admitted, that before any guest left, the cost of the dinner was ascertained, and that the "Dutch" plan of each "paying his scot" was followed.

The first "administration dinner" was at the Metropolitan Club March 24. A third dinner is talked of.

SURVIVED HER SON FOUR DAYS.

Mrs. Brown Was Fatally Attacked While at His Funeral.

Thomas Brown, a young married man living at 19 Marion Street, died Friday from pleuro-pneumonia. He was buried Monday in Calvary Cemetery.

His mother, Bridget Brown, went to the funeral, although she had been in poor health for some time. As she left the coach at the cemetery she was attacked with weakness of the heart.

When the mourning party returned home she had to be carried to her rooms in a chair. Dr. Agan of Broome Street was sent for, and attended her. He said there was little hope of her recovery. She died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

It is supposed that grief over her son's death and the excitement attending his burial brought on an attack of heart failure. Her funeral will take place Thursday. Mrs. Brown was a widow.

DEATH OF GERSHOM TRIMMER.

A Man Who Had Been Suing a Railroad Company for Years.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 21.—Gershom Trimmer of Columbia is dead. He was seventy-five years old and was well known in the courts of Warren County. He had been suing the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company for years for alleged damages to his property at Columbia, caused by the construction of the railroad bridge across the Delaware River.

The damages have been appraised time and time again by Commissioners, and the railroad company deposited several thousand dollars in the banks here, subject to Trimmer's order, but he declined to touch it, appealing to the courts for greater damages. It is said that he died a poor man after having retained some of the best lawyers to defend his cause.

Mrs. Perry Run Down by a Bicyclist.

Mrs. Margaret Perry, a trained nurse, who lives at 397 Ridge Street, Brooklyn, finished an engagement on Jersey City Heights, Jersey City, last night. She was going home by way of the Hoboken ferry, and just as she was entering the gate, a man on a bicycle dashed out and knocked her down. Mrs. Perry's wrist was broken and her head was badly cut. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where her wrist was set and she was sent home. The man by whom she was injured, Theodore Flohr of 25 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was locked up.

Elevated Road Agent Arrested.

Thomas Horton, ticket agent at the bridge station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was arrested last evening, charged with having stolen tickets. Fifteen were found in his possession. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. He is forty-seven years old, is married, and lives at 481 Fifth Avenue.

MORE WATER FOR LONG ISLAND CITY

It Has Contracted for All That It May Need for Fires.

For some time past Long Island City has been casting about for more water and endeavoring to obtain a supply that would be ample in case of a big fire. In the past at every big fire the water has failed the firemen. The result was high insurance rates. The city last night concluded a contract which promises to prevent any failure of the supply in the future. The Woodside Water Company agrees to furnish the city 1,000,000 gallons a day, and has a capacity to furnish, if called on to do so, 15,000,000 gallons a day. This supply of 1,000,000 gallons a day is in addition to the regular water supply of the city. The city owns its own plant.

According to the contract, the Woodside Company is permitted to cross any avenue, street, or public place with its mains, and to lay and maintain them in any street. Everything must be done at the expense of the company. In addition, it must place in the streets two fire plugs for every mile of pipe put down within the city. The company must file with the city, on the 1st of June in each year, a sworn statement of the business done during the year. This must be signed by the President and Treasurer of the company. The company is to pay to the city on the filing of the statement 2 per cent. of its net earnings.

Connections are to be made and maintained between the pipes of the company and the mains of the city, and, in case of a fire, the company's mains may be opened into the city pipes and the city may use as much water as desired. No charge is to be made for water so used by the city. The works of the company are situated at Trains Meadows, in Newtown. The water has been analyzed and found to be of the best quality for domestic purposes.

HARD FIGHT WITH CIRCUS MEN.

A Riot at St. John, Kan., Which May Result in a Death.

ST. JOHN, Kan., April 21.—There was a serious riot here yesterday, which resulted in injuries to several persons, one of whom probably will die. Bond Brothers' Circus was exhibiting here, and a number of "grafters" attached to the show were running their gambling devices. A fight ensued, and over 200 employes and roustabouts attacked the ruralists. Police officers attempted to arrest one of the circus men, and when the show people refused to give him up, citizens offered their assistance to the officers. A riot followed between the citizens and the circus gang, and the latter, armed with canes, guys, and tent stakes, won the battle.

Charles Glasscock, a citizen of St. John, was struck over the head with a tent stake, rendering him unconscious. He will probably die. Jack Hedges, an employe of the circus, whose home is here, was badly injured. Another circus man was shot in the hip, and several citizens were more or less injured.

After the fight, County Attorney Jennings telegraphed to Gov. Morrill at Topeka for the militia. Gov. Morrill sent word at midnight that the troops would be ordered out immediately, but the Santa Fé people would not hold the train. Consequently, the circus men got away at 11:30 o'clock last night for Dodge City.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

There Was Practically No Opposition to Any of Them.

Mayor Strong gave public hearings yesterday on several bills that have been passed by the Legislature. There was practically no opposition to any of them, and they all received the approval of the Mayor.

One was the amendment to the Consolidation act, providing that in all actions against the Mayor and the city the Controller shall have thirty days in which to review the claims, with a view of settlement, before the matter is brought into the courts, instead of the twenty days now allowed.

Another bill authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the compensation of John Mullaly for work done in 1884 in connection with acquiring land in the annexed district for park purposes.

The third bill authorizes the construction of a bridge between Pelham Bay Park and City Island.

The fourth bill provides for the extension of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, from its present terminus in the Twelfth Ward at its junction with Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the present terminus of Broadway in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

PELHAMVILLE'S ANGRY FIREMEN.

At Law with the Commissioners over Their House Furniture.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., April 21.—It has been decided to settle the trouble in Relief Hook and Ladder Company in the courts. Foreman Frank M. Lyon and a majority of the members of the company resigned last week, declared the company disbanded, and carried away the furniture of the firehouse. J. Heiser, as Chief of the Fire Department and a member of the company, objected to this proceeding and secured a writ of replevin from Justice Swinburne at New-Rochelle Saturday, and the goods were carted back to the firehouse and placed under lock and key by a Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff still has possession of the goods. The case will come before Justice Swinburne Tuesday. Foreman Lyon says he and his friends will carry the matter to the higher courts and fight until they get possession of the furniture.

Foreman Lyon says the whole trouble has arisen because the Fire Commissioners have taken from the firemen the right to elect their Chief and have made the office an appointive one. The firemen who have resigned declare that the Fire Department of Pelhamville is going to pieces unless the Commissioners yield.

Trial of Henry Devine for Murder.

The trial of Henry Devine for the murder of James Sullivan on Sept. 20, 1895, was resumed yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Sullivan was a saloon keeper at Monroe and Montgomery Streets. The trouble between the two men grew out of their attentions to Tessie Grace, twenty years old, whose home is in the rear of 690 Madison Street. Mrs. Margaret Bowdoin testified that Devine heard Tessie say on the night of the shooting that Sullivan had hurt her. "I will blow his head off before morning," Devine declared, according to the witness. The two men met later, and several pistol shots were heard. Sullivan was picked up wounded. John Farley, a bartender at Sullivan's saloon, testified that Devine was searching for Sullivan on the night in question. He called Sullivan at Devine's request, and when the saloon keeper walked up the street to meet Devine the latter shot at him several times. He denied that he and Sullivan had shot at Devine. The case will be continued to-day.

Thirteenth Regiment's Anniversary.

The Thirteenth Regiment will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of its departure for the front in 1861 to-morrow evening with a full-dress review and parade at the armory, corner Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, the review being by the Generals who have graduated from the Thirteenth, the Veteran Association acting as escort. There will also be a distribution of medals for merit, attendance, and long and honorable service. The regiment has received orders to participate in the parade at the ceremonies at the unveiling of Gen. Grant's statue.

QUESTION ABOUT A MEAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF POLICE BOARD ON "HOTELS."

He Is of the Opinion that No Little Subterfuges on the Part of Proprietors Will Prove Successful—Commissioner A. D. Parker also Gives His Views Respecting Possible Evasions Under the New Raines Liquor Tax Law.

"Ten beers and one hard-boiled egg scarcely constitute a meal," said President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday in talking on the subject of "fake" hotels under the Raines liquor tax law, "nor is a lodging house a hotel. As for meals, that is all a question of evidence, but in my opinion a dozen beers and a small sandwich are not a meal.

"The police have special instructions just now to be vigorously on the look-out for "fake" hotels, and I think it is a pity the Chief wants to go away just now when these cases are coming up. There are now more than twenty such cases before the District Attorney, and before long there will be a great many more. Hotels must be bona-fide ones or they will be suppressed. The Health Board will also see that its regulations are strictly and properly enforced, and the lodging houses, which, more than the hotels proper, come under the supervision of the board, will have a special watch kept on them."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself with confidence that no little schemes of the liquor sellers to evade the Raines law would in the long run prove successful.

Commissioner Andrew D. Parker said he thought the difficulty with the "fake" hotels was merely a kind of spirit which would soon subside, and that it was one of those difficulties which invariably crop up in a new law and have to be vigorously grappled with.

"The societies for the prevention of crime, it seems to me," he said, "would be more efficient instruments than the police for the detection of these hotels. They have the money to spend, and are, besides, not so well known as the police. Their agents could test the genuineness of these hotels by applying for accommodation during the week, and if not satisfied with the hotel facilities they could make out a 'fake' hotel case.

"The mere fact that this evasion of the Raines law is being attempted at this time does not at all furnish conclusive evidence that it is to continue, or even to be successful over any great extent of territory.

"In my opinion it is a spurt, so to speak, which, if the law is not defective, will soon be hunted down. If the law is defective and has omitted anything it will be for the Legislature to fix that. We can meanwhile only go ahead and find out by applying it. In any case, the saloon keepers will soon find out that in order to be exempt from the salient limitations as to Sundays they must keep honest and bona-fide hostelries."

Chief Conlin said yesterday that at present the police could do nothing more than keep a keen look-out for "fake" hotels and then make out cases against them.

"Of course," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "it is a difficult matter; there's no doubt about that. A restaurant may not sell liquor on Sundays, while a hotel restaurant may. A hotel license may be granted where there are ten sleeping rooms and upward. So long as there are ten bedrooms we can do nothing unless we can show that they are there for purposes of evading the Raines liquor tax law and not for the purposes of genuine hotel accommodation. This is all a question of evidence, of course.

"There are now some twenty-five cases before the District Attorney. Two more came in to-day. One of them was a so-called hotel, with five bedrooms, and the other with only two bedrooms. These are direct evasions of the law. They have not even the necessary ten bedrooms. We shall hunt down 'fake' hotels and suppress them with all possible energy."

GRAND JURY ADVISES POLICEMEN.

Hudson County (N. J.) Captains Must Enforce Sunday Laws.

JERSEY CITY, April 20.—The Hudson County Grand Jury to-day took action which will probably result in giving the people a reform Sunday movement that will meet with public approval and be successful. It began with an investigation into the cases of the saloon keepers who were arrested in this city last Sunday. When the policemen who made the arrests were summoned, Chief Murphy sent word to Sheriff Toffey that he understood the cases were to be heard Wednesday and Thursday before Police Justice Potts. The Sheriff returned a message to the effect that the police had nothing more to do with the cases in hand, except to give evidence before the Grand Jury and the courts. The Chief then sent the officers to the Court House. No indictments were found to-day, so far as could be learned, but it is understood that the evidence in each case is direct and positive, and that indictments will be found later.

The Grand Jury summoned the Chiefs of Police and the Police Captains of Hoboken, Bayonne, West Hoboken, Union Hill, Harrison, Kearney, North Bergen, Weehawken, and Guttenberg and questioned them as to why the law was not enforced in their towns. It is not known what replies they made, but it is known that they were notified that the law must be enforced throughout the county, no matter what influences were brought to bear to prevent them from doing their duty in the premises. They were told that unless they performed their duty they would be indicted.

It is understood that the Hoboken officials were severely censured for the flagrant disregard of law manifested in that city.

FROM CHURCH TO SALOON.

Question of Measurement as Ruled On by Justice Andrews.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Joseph Preininger, which, it is thought, will settle the question as to how measurements are to be taken to ascertain the distance of a saloon from a church or schoolhouse.

Preininger was refused a renewal of license at 409 East Fourteenth Street on the ground that the place was within 200 feet of a church. The agents of the Board of Excise measured in a straight line from the church door through the pickets of an iron fence to the saloon entrance, and made the distance 191 feet.

Preininger claimed that if the tape was taken through the gateway of the church instead of through the pickets, the distance would be 208 feet and 6 inches. In dismissing Preininger's writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Excise, Justice Andrews says:

"I am convinced that the rules adopted by the Board of Excise in making the measurements between the church and the saloon by an air line between the centres of the principal entrances is the correct one. The adoption of any other rule would lead to confusion, uncertainty, evasion, and inequality."

Nearly 200 Raines Law Hotels.

Commissioner Harburger searched the Excise Board records yesterday to see how many saloons and restaurants the board had changed into hotels since the passage of the Raines law. He found that there are now in existence 194 Raines law hotels in the city.

West 14th St.

1769 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS,

As Carpetings for Rooms.

Some that were sent us to be speedily converted into cash were made for the chief apartment of the Oriental house and are large enough to carpet an ordinary room. Hiraz, Cashmere, Hamadin, and Ferahan weaves are all represented. They are entirely hand-made; the colors are blended with consummate skill and have the added virtue of being mellowed by years of exposure and not by acids. Prices never can be as low again, so the wise ones will seize this opportunity of selecting choice specimens from the few that are left. As compliment to the Rugs, we offer:

AN EXTRA HEAVY CHINESE MATTING AT $4.75 PER 40-YARD ROLL.

DO NOT OVERLOOK OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. NEWEST DESIGNS AT LOWEST PRICES.

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COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

BANQUET TO TWO CONSULS.

Party of Distinguished Guests Entertained by the Lissa Club.

The Lissa Club, whose membership includes the most prominent persons in the Austrian-Hungarian colony in New-York, gave a banquet last evening at the Grand Central Palace to Ivan Baron J. Leonhardi, who goes as Austrian Consul to Chicago; Theodore A. Havemeyer, the recently retired Consul General from the Austrian Court to New-York, and Franz Stockinger, his successor.

The banquet hall was decorated with palms, flowers, and colored electrical designs. A Hungarian orchestra furnished the music. After the dinner, which was elaborate, Otto Tancher de Sieghardt, toastmaster of the evening, made an address of welcome and responded to the toast, "His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph." The other toasts were as follows: "The President of the United States," Dr. Joseph H. Senner; "Our Retiring Consul General, the Hon. Theodore Havemeyer," Marcus Schnitzer; "His Excellency, Ladislaus Hengermiller zu Hengervar," Max Kramer; "Our Consul General, the Hon. Franz Stockinger," Dr. Sigmund Breitenfeld; "Our Retiring Consul, the Hon. Ivan Baron von Leonhardi," Morris Cukor.

Covers were laid for eighty. Among those present were Vice Consul Eberhard, Herman Ridder, Dr. Alfred Gerstrer, Judge McLean, Judge Kudlich, Dr. Bettina de Moise, Carl Hauser, Henry von Daur, John A. McCall, Julius E. Stone, William N. Loew, R. M. Hoan, H. Conreid, J. Friedman, A. Friedman, and Dr. B. Levcovitz.

BURGLARS FRIGHTENED AWAY.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Rob a Bank and a Store.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 21.—Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the vault of the Tolland Savings Bank and the large safe in J. P. Root's store in Tolland early this morning. They entered the bank through a window and drilled three holes around the lock of the vault. They then exploded three heavy charges, tearing off the outside part of the vault doors, with the combination, but not affecting the lock. The windows of the banking room were blown out and the furniture was smashed by the explosion.

The burglars then visited J. P. Root's store, drilled a hole in the safe, put a heavy charge in, but were frightened away by residents upstairs. There were three men in the gang, one being placed on guard. The burglars were discovered at 3:30 A. M. and left all their tools. This was the fifth unsuccessful attempt to rob the Tolland Bank.

Made Reformatory Commissioner.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 21.—Ex-Senator Benjamin A. Vail, the City Attorney of this place, has to-day appointed to the place on the new State Reformatory Commission the late Mayor, John J. Daly. Mr. Vail is a lawyer of large practice, being the senior member of the firm of Vail & Ward of this place. Rahway's citizens in general are well pleased with the appointment.

Samuel Fisher's Skull Fractured.

Samuel Fisher, a merchant of 224 Washington Street, Hoboken, went driving last night. At Fourteenth and Washington Streets his horse took fright at a trolley car and ran away. Mr. Fisher was thrown out on his head. His skull was fractured and he will die. The horse afterward ran against a post on Willow Avenue, injuring itself so badly that it had to be shot.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in BRIGHT'S DISEASE

"Mr. G.," who is John Garland of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, aged seventy-four, when well nigh IN EXTREMIS from Bright's Disease, was restored to perfect health by

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New-York: "For the past four years I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, occurring in gouty and rheumatic subjects, with marked benefit."

Dr. E. C. Laird, Resident Physician at Buffalo Lithia Springs: "Mr. G., age 74, arrived at Buffalo Lithia Springs June 21st in an exceedingly prostrate condition, exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of Bright's Disease, viz.: puffiness of the face, eyes suffused, impaired vision, breathing labored and distressed, heart involved, inability to take a recumbent position for any length of time, feet and legs so swollen that he could not wear his shoes, and Uræmic poison to such an extent that he was generally asleep when sitting in his chair. Examination of the Urine the day after his arrival, both chemical and microscopical, showed the presence of albumen, tube-casts, and epithelium, confirming the diagnosis of Bright's Disease. This situation, especially in view of his advanced years, seemed to preclude the possibility of benefit from any remedy. He was put, however, upon the Water of Spring No. 2, which, to my equal surprise and gratification, proved promptly and highly beneficial, and to such an extent that he rested comfortably in bed, which he had not been able to do for several months previous. His improvement, excepting an intermission at one time of a few days, was continuous and steady during a stay of twelve weeks at the Springs, and so rapid that when he left, not only had all symptoms of his trouble entirely disappeared, but he had gained largely in flesh and possessed a healthful vigor by no means common to men of his years. He stated that he felt as well as he had done at any period of his life. Eight months have now elapsed, and there has been no return, not the slightest, of any unpleasant symptoms."

**BUFFALO LITHIA

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Old Cronies—A Pair of Spectacles—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Romance in Coon Hollow—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—College Campton—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year.:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	43	57	64
6 A. M.	44	59	63
9 A. M.	48	62	68
12 M.	52	70	73
4 P. M.	50	71	75
6 P. M.	48	55	57
9 P. M.	46	49	51
12 P. M.	45	46	49

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 62.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 62.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 47.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 51.02

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, followed by Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MEDDLING AND MUDDLING.

A good deal of a muddle has been produced over the Greater New-York bill through the incapacity of the legislators and the local politicians and many of the "organs of public opinion" to deal with it on the merits of the proposition which it embodies. There is little prospect of a time when action upon this subject can be obtained without this kind of meddling and muddling.

The merits of this particular measure are not changed by the fact that we cannot get the men who have it to deal with to act like statesmen instead of the petty politicians that they are. Scarcely a man who appeared at the hearings before the Mayors ventured to say that he was opposed to consolidating the cities. Most of those who argued against the bill admitted that that was inevitable and desirable, and professed to be in favor of it. We have been unable to see why in that case, and in view of the fact that the people immediately concerned voted in favor of it a year and a half ago, a commission should not be created to prepare for it. We think it would have been better not to require in this bill that the commission should make a "final report" and go out of existence next Winter, but the report will be made to the Legislature, which can take any action that may then seem to be best. The bill is strongly favored by the present Consolidation Commission, and we do not see why any one should be driven from its support by a hullabaloo about what PLATT or anybody else intends to do after it is passed.

The fact that Mayors STRONG and WURSTER declined to accept the bill in the name of the two principal cities concerned, whose people voted in favor of consolidation in 1894, gave ground for a deliberate reconsideration, but the reasons given for their action were so feeble and inconclusive as to indicate that they were as much affected by personal and political motives as the rest of the politicians. Perhaps the mere fact that PLATT, the Republican "boss," is anxious to have the bill passed is an adequate reason for opposing it, but it does not seem so to us. It is possible that he set out to support it because he thought it was popular, and we fail to see that that is anything against it. We have no doubt that the general idea of consolidation is popular in this city and Brooklyn, and that the bill would be so if it were regarded merely as a means of carrying out that idea in a proper manner.

It is altogether likely that PLATT'S anxiety to pass the bill was originally due to sinister designs of gaining political advantage by State commissions or otherwise, but the proper course was to fight against those designs when they appeared in tangible form, and not to be scared out of a great civic undertaking by something supposed to be concealed in his scheming brain. We do not think that PLATT has grown so great that he would bestride the Greater New-York like a Colossus and its three millions of people would crawl beneath his huge legs and peep about to find dishonorable graves. We are confident that his designs would be defeated and that the people would rule their own.

Because the Tammany members of the Legislature support the bill the cry is raised of a "Platt-Tammany deal" on no evidence that has yet been produced. We do not see how the Tammany members, as representatives of this city, and especially as Democratic representatives, could do otherwise than support the bill, because the people voted decisively for consolidation and are presumably in favor of doing something to accomplish it. Is the fact that most of the Republicans are in favor of carrying out the expressed will of the people a sufficient reason why the Tammany men should turn against it?

It is said that Gov. MORTON cannot with self-respect approve the bill if it reaches him because PLATT has had the arrogance to express the opinion that he will. That ought to depend entirely upon his conviction as to the merit of the measure as a means of effecting consolidation, to which he is distinctly committed. It would be no more worthy of the Governor of this State to have his action dictated by mere resentment than by mere subserviency. The whole matter has been muddled and mixed with politics, but the fact remains that the people voted for consolidation, and it is the duty of the Legislature to provide for it. This particular bill may not be the wisest possible, but practically all it does is to create a commission to prepare legislation for the future.

MASSACHUSETTS SOUND.

Nothing could be better than the platform of the Massachusetts Democrats on the money issue. There is no dodging, no "paltering in a double sense," no vague phrase. It is the work of men who know what they mean and who intend that every one who cares to shall know also.

"We demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in gold; and we oppose the free coinage of silver and any further purchases of silver bullion, or the coinage thereof on Government account." This covers all the ground as to the character of the currency. The Massachusetts Democrats are not less specific and straightforward as to measures of policy required by the principles they lay down. They reaffirm the demand of their recent State platform "that the Government shall take the initial steps for the withdrawal from circulation of the legal-tender notes issued in time of war under the pledge of prompt retirement." And they further advocate "an elastic banking currency, subject to such Government control as shall insure uniformity and redemption in standard coin on demand."

This is sound politics, for it is the frank and definite statement of sincere conviction. We have no doubt that sooner or later the currency of the United States will be established substantially on these lines. In the meantime the country knows where Massachusetts stands.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French Senate seems yesterday to have arrived at an effectual evasion of the dilemma which has been presented to it by M. BOURGEOIS, apparently with the countenance of the President of the republic. The Senate had already voted a want of confidence in the Ministry. But as the Ministry had secured a vote of confidence in itself from the Chamber of Deputies, although by a majority to which the votes of the Ministers themselves were essential, it felt strong enough in the support of the President and the Deputies to ignore the co-ordinate powers of the Senate. The Ministers owned that a Ministry was responsible to the two houses of the Legislature together, but they insisted that it was not responsible to either by itself. For a Ministry to quit office because the Senate desired it, even though it enjoyed the confidence of the Deputies, would be, the Ministers held, to make the Senate the ruling power in the State and to enable it to override the immediate representatives of the people, whose Constitutional rights and powers were equal to and co-ordinate with its own.

This is "logical," as they say in French politics, and seemed to constitute a troublesome dilemma for the Senate. But the repartee of the Senate seems to be equally logical. It consists simply in throwing out an appropriation bill of the utmost importance and urgency—the Madagascar credits, namely. This action was taken avowedly without any reference to the merits of the measure. The Senate simply adopted a motion "to postpone action until a Ministry is formed which enjoys the confidence of both chambers."

This action, as much as the action of the Ministry, seems to possess "de la logique." Certainly if it be within the rights of the Ministry to refuse to accept a dismissal from either house, it is within the rights of either house to refuse assent to any appropriation for any reason that seems good to itself. The Senate exercised this power, and threatened to keep on exercising it. To avoid this deadlock, the Ministry declares its intention to resign to-morrow.

ALCOHOL REBATE CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has decided to report favorably a bill repealing that section of the present tariff law which provides that alcohol may be used "in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound" free of tax. This section has never been put in force, the Secretary of the Treasury having "arrived at the conclusion," as he said in a letter of instructions addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue not long after the passage of the act, "that until further action is taken by Congress it is not possible to establish and enforce such regulations as are absolutely necessary for an effective and beneficial execution of the law." It was estimated by the Commissioner that even if it should be feasible to provide effective regulations the cost of enforcing them would be about $1,000,000 per annum, while the Government's revenue would be decreased by about $10,000,000 per annum, and Congress made no adequate appropriation to meet the expenses of enforcement.

Inasmuch as the tax-rebate provision was a statute, however, a considerable number of manufacturers who use alcohol in their processes believed that they were entitled to the benefit of it, have forwarded to the Treasury Department the proof that they have paid the tax, and have entered claims for a rebate of the same. These claims are pending, and a test case involving the whole question is now before the Court of Claims.

An attempt was made in the Ways and Means Committee to add to the repeal bill a provision that the Federal courts should not have jurisdiction over claims for rebates which have already accrued. This addition was rejected by a vote of 9 to 6, among those voting against it being Messrs. DINGLEY of Maine, (Chairman,) PAYNE of New-York, DALZELL of Pennsylvania, HOPKINS of Illinois, GROSVENOR of Ohio, and TAWNEY of Minnesota. It is said that an attempt to attach this provision to the repeal bill will be made in the House, and the manufacturers whose claims are pending are apprehensive as to the result of such a movement. The attitude of the members of the committee whom we have named indicates, we think, that what may be called a repudiation clause will not be passed in the House as a part of this repeal bill or of any other measure.

It ought not to be passed. Whether the rebate section in the Tariff law ought to be repealed is another question. This section was proposed by Senator HOAR of Massachusetts while the Wilson bill was pending in the Senate, and was accepted by the Democrats who had the bill in charge. It was their expectation that it would be modified or removed by the conference committee, but that committee was unable to do anything. When it became evident that the section had been permanently saddled upon the bill, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN coolly informed the Democrats that they had made a great blunder by accepting his guileless friend's amendment, because it would be impracticable to enforce the provision equitably and the Treasury would lose a great part of the revenue derived from spirits. Afterward, the Democratic House passed a separate bill repealing this alcohol paragraph, but the Senate was prevented from passing the same bill by the alliance of ALDRICH and his associates on the Republican side with the Gorman group of Democrats. And so the paragraph remained in the Tariff law, but was not put in force by the Treasury Department.

Because it is a statute, the manufacturers who have proceeded under the provisions of it and have duly presented their claims for rebates are clearly entitled, we think, at least to have their claims adjudicated by the courts. Congress, if it should decide to repeal the law, ought to be willing to accept the consequences of the enactment of it during the year and a half while it has been a statute, should provide for the payment of claims that may be established, and should then begin again with a clean book. The statute exists, although the Department has not been able to provide and enforce the regulations required for the application of it. Certain manufacturers have made concessions in prices of goods, relying upon what they regard as the good faith of the Government with respect to this legislation. They should at least be allowed to take the judgment of the courts upon their claims. An act forbidding the courts to consider these claims would be unjust and practically retroactive, and it does not seem to us that the constitutionality of it could be established.

THE MAYOR AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mayor STRONG seems to have been a good deal impressed by the opposition of Trustees and teachers to the reform School bill, and has shown considerable hesitation in taking action upon it. It would be most unfortunate if his wavering mind should finally conclude to withhold the city's acceptance. We have no doubt of the value of the proposed change in the administration of our school system, however much some of the school teachers may dread it, and we believe that it will vindicate itself even to them when once it is in effective operation.

It was a difficult matter to get the bill through the Legislature, because it is always difficult to get from representatives of the State at large proper attention to the administrative affairs of the city and to get them considered and passed upon carefully when there is "no politics in it." In this case it was partly a question of getting politics out, and, fortunately, it seemed to a majority of the Legislature to be desirable because the politics was so apt not to be of their kind. It does not matter whose kind it is, it should be got out of the school administration altogether.

Locally there were prejudices to overcome and personal interests to subordinate, and we are not sure whether the bill is popular in the city or not. We know that the great mass of the people who will most benefit by it are not well qualified to judge of its merits, and we know that those best qualified to judge are decidedly in favor of it from no motive but a desire to elevate and improve the school management. The abolition of the old Trustee system to which the teachers and the people generally have long been accustomed is one of those innovations which are always vigorously resisted, but it is essential to opening the way for progress. Once it is accomplished, its benefits will soon be realized and nobody would think of going back to the old system.

It is hardly conceivable that Mayor STRONG will fail to give his approval to a reform of so much moment when its success seems to depend upon him, but its friends have been made somewhat anxious by his apparent hesitation.

BARON DE HIRSCH.

The death of Baron DE HIRSCH closes a very noteworthy and useful life. It is a life that is especially of value because it tends to vindicate a race from a charge that is often brought against it. Even now, when opinion is much more enlightened on this subject than it has been in any previous generation, to describe a man merely as a Jewish banker is often the same thing as to call him a "Shylock." Indeed, "the Jew that SHAKESPEARE drew" was simply the embodiment of what in SHAKESPEARE'S time was held to be the Jewish character. The unrelenting hatred of Shylock for the man who despised him and his race is, indeed, rather an ennobling than a degrading trait. The current Jew of all fiction before our own time is made up of two master passions—an unscrupulous greed of money and a complete want of sympathy with anything outside of the immediate family circle of the money grubber. The refrain that SHAKESPEARE assigns to Shylock, "My ducats, my daughter," condenses what was for centuries the popular belief.

There have been too many conspicuous instances of public spirit and generosity among Jews to allow any intelligent man to talk in this strain any longer. The names of TUORO and MONTEFIORE would of themselves suffice to rebuke so rash a generalizer. But no Jew has ever done more than Baron DE HIRSCH to remove this secular reproach. He was a very successful man of business, but his benefactions were on a scale as colossal as his winnings. That his benefactions were confined to his own race is not in the least a ground of reproach against him. Certainly it cannot be made so by Christians who read with acquiescence the injunction to "do good unto all men, but especially to those who are of the household of faith." At a Jewish banquet in London some years ago Lord ROSEBERY made a speech, in the course of which he declared that patriotism was not exclusively or necessarily an attachment to a certain land, but was "the self-respect of race." Now, this quality has never been more strongly illustrated than in the behavior of the Jews throughout the civilized world in the perplexing question that was thrust upon them by the cruel persecution of the Jews in Russia and the cruel expulsion of them from that empire. Throughout the world the prosperous Jews refused to let their unhappy coreligionists, whom, under Lord ROSEBERY'S definition, we may call their compatriots, to become a burden upon aliens. The same spirit which most men show about unfortunate members of their own families they showed about their whole race. It was really a most inspiring lesson and example. And in assuming for the Jews themselves the task of caring for those of them who were distressed Baron DE HIRSCH was the unquestioned leader in the championship of his people. His benefactions were not only in amount princely, but in order to make them effective the banker and "promoter" was forced to assume the position of "a first-class European power" and to enter into negotiations with the power which was engaged in persecuting his beneficiaries. In these negotiations it was not he who appeared at a disadvantage. It is perhaps premature to say that his work was as wise as it was noble; but it is not premature to say that scarcely any man in the world's history has done so much to relieve the distress of so many as has been done by Baron DE HIRSCH.

Our readers will find on the fifth page of THE TIMES this morning an editorial from The Staats-Zeitung on the amazing interview of Mr. MORRISON. It contains a plain statement of facts which business men and politicians alike ought to understand.

ART NOTES.

—Southern artists met recently at Louisville, Ky., and organized the Art League of the South, the object being to secure a greater appreciation of art and to promote the interest of Southern artists especially. Miss M. L. Ingram of Henderson, Ky., was elected President: Miss Pattie Thum Vice President, and Miss Edmonia Anderson Secretary and Treasurer. It was determined to hold an exhibition of pictures in Louisville the first week of May, 1897. In addition to the exhibit, a convention of artists from all over the United States will be held. At the convention various topics will be discussed relative to the advancement of art, and an attractive programme provided. In order that the art feeling may be awakened, lecturers will be encouraged to visit certain places for the purpose of delivering lectures on art. Committees were formed for the purpose of carrying out the ideas of the league.

—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has lately received as a gift a painting by Dagnan-Bouveret, entitled "A Candidate for Holy Orders." It represents a peasant boy in yeoman's garb, holding before him a lighted candle. The addition of this picture to the academy's collection is a matter of unusual interest, since specimens of Dagnan-Bouveret's works are as rare in this country as they are valuable. There are but three canvases from his brush in this city, all of them in private collections. The gift was made possible through subscriptions from E. Burgess Warren, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, George W. Elkins, George D. Widener, John T. Morris, the Misses Blanchard, Clarence H. Clark, John H. Converse, Charles C. Harrison, E. T. Stotesbury, and Edward H. Coates.

—The managers of the Maryland Institute have concluded arrangements with the Thustees of the Rinehart Fund of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore for the establishment of a school of sculpture within the former. The plan contemplates the employment of an instructor and the furnishing of models by the Rinehart Trustees, the Maryland Institute to supply rooms and necessary equipment, and the department to be known as the Rinehart School of Sculpture. This is associated with the plan already started by the Trustees of Fellowships at Paris and at Rome for more advanced instruction and practice, to which positions the pupils at the Maryland Institute will be eligible in competitive examinations.

—The Max Williams Company of this city has just issued proofs of a mezzotint engraving by William Sartain, the well-known engraver of Philadelphia, of a portrait of Charles Lamb after the drawing by Wagerman. The work is the first of a series of portraits of eminent authors the Max Williams Company proposes to publish from time to time, all to be of uniform size, by the same engraver. The edition is limited to 250 proofs, and the plate measures 9 by 11 inches. The likeness is said to be capital, and the technical part is executed in a competent manner.

—W. N. Frew, President of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburg Carnegie Library, has made public a letter received from Andrew Carnegie, dated April 17, in which Mr. Carnegie sends $8,000 for the purchase of two paintings with which to start a chronological collection in the Carnegie Art Galleries. The board accordingly offers $5,000 for the best and $3,000 for the next best oil painting produced in 1896 by an American artist, and first shown in the Carnegie Galleries at an exhibition to be held beginning Nov. 3.

—There is some talk in London of a proposition to purchase the house and garden of the late Lord Leighton, with all the contents, and turning the former into a memorial museum, and the latter into a public recreation ground.

—There were sold but eight water colors at the recent exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club, which closed Saturday last.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ferdinand J. Bennett.

Ferdinand J. Bennett, a well-known and popular newspaper man, died of pneumonia and laryngitis yesterday morning at 19 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn. His body was sent to his parents' home, in Fulton, N. Y., last evening.

Mr. Bennett was twenty-eight years old and came to this city about six years ago. He entered upon newspaper work, and was employed at various times on The World, Commercial Advertiser, Recorder, and Tribune. He was also engaged in literary work for several publishers. At the time of his death he was employed on a musical journal.

Mr. Bennett caught a severe cold several days ago, but was able to attend to business Monday. The exposure brought on a sudden attack of laryngitis, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning he sent for his physician. The doctor, however, did not respond. Mr. Bennett became rapidly worse, and another physician was called, but Mr. Bennett died about ten minutes after his arrival. The first doctor reached the house at 10 o'clock, an hour after Mr. Bennett's death. It was said yesterday that had the doctor responded promptly to the call he might have saved Mr. Bennett's life.

Maurice Fitzgerald.

Maurice Fitzgerald, formerly City Auditor of Brooklyn, died at his home, 94 Concord Street, Brooklyn, Monday morning.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a brother-in-law of Hugh McLaughlin. He was born in 1813 in County Down, Ireland, and when twenty years old came to this country. He served several years on the United States man-of-war Carolina, and afterward became interested in Democratic politics. He was employed with Hugh McLaughlin in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and subsequently became Corporation Clerk under William C. De Witt, the Corporation Counsel. He was elected City Auditor in 1872 on the Democratic ticket, and held that office until 1881. He was defeated while seeking a re-election. He married a sister of Hugh McLaughlin in 1851. She died eighteen years ago, and Mr. Fitzgerald married again. He was a member of many religious societies and political associations. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street.

Oliver Blackwell Stout.

Oliver Blackwell Stout, one of the oldest newspaper men in the city in point of service, died yesterday morning at his home, 255 West Fourth Street, after several weeks' illness, of a complication of diseases.

Mr. Stout reported the City Hall news for many years for several newspapers until ten years ago. He was for thirty-five years connected with The New-York Dispatch, and severed his connection with that paper only four months ago. He also reported Fire Headquarters' news for several newspapers.

Mayor Hewitt appointed him a School Inspector in 1887, and he held this place under the administration of Mayors Grant and Gilroy.

The funeral services will be held at Mr. Stout's late home to-night at 8 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery Friday.

David Aaron.

David Aaron of 67 East Sixty-sixth Street, a retired merchant and a Director of the Plaza Bank, died yesterday from a complication of kidney troubles. He had been a prominent member of the firm of William Meyer & Co. of 483 Broadway, importers of laces, and was in his sixty-third year. He was well known throughout the South, having been for a number of years in business in Wilmington, N. C. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

—Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday at Willimantic, Conn., aged eighty-six years. He was born in Norwich, but had lived most of his life in Willimantic. He was prominent in the military affairs of his State, and in old militia times was Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, and at one time General of the Fifth Brigade, being at the time of his death the oldest living Brigadier General in Connecticut. He was a veteran member of the Putnam Phalanx, and in politics was a Jacksonian Democrat. He had been prominent in political affairs for many years previous to 1870, and was Postmaster at Willimantic in 1843.

—George W. Swartz died yesterday at Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Bucks County, Penn., but early in life moved to Buffalo, where he established, with his brother Samuel, a large iron works. He helped to construct the first steamboat used on the great lakes, and some of the principal grain elevators in Buffalo were built by him. Mr. Swartz also conceived the idea of supplanting mule power on the tow paths of the Erie Canal by steam power on the boats, and his patents are among the first registered. He had lived in Philadelphia for a number of years.

—Richard N. Herring died at Chews Landing, N. J., Monday night. He was born in Philadelphia in 1826. He was elected to the New-Jersey Assembly in 1875 and re-elected in 1878, 1879, and 1880. He was chosen State Senator in 1884. Gov. Green appointed him a member of the Riparian Commission, and he became Chairman of that body.

—George Lessignolo, a stock broker of this city, died at his Summer home in Belmar, N. J., yesterday, from pneumonia. He was seventy-four years of age. He was prominently identified with many local enterprises. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and a son.

—John D. Sammis died yesterday at his home, 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He had been ill but a short time, with pneumonia. Mr. Sammis was born Dec. 12, 1848. He was a clothier. He leaves a wife. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

—D. A. Raynes died yesterday at Cohoes, N. Y. He was graduated from Union College in the class of '35. He afterward removed to Dayton, Ohio, and for twenty-five years was a Judge of the Superior Court there. He retired from the practice of the law in 1888.

—The Rev. Charles M. Parkman died last night at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., aged seventy-five years. He had been an Episcopal minister for forty years, but of late had been retired. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

—James Mercier, for the past twelve years on duty at the Military Academy at Fort Monroe as Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, died suddenly yesterday.

—Henry V. Ayres of Rahway died yesterday, aged eighty-eight years.

FUNERAL OF AUSTIN ABBOTT.

Distinguished Mourners at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The funeral of Austin Abbott, Dean of the Law Department of the New-York University, was held in Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance.

Among those present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Austin G. Fox, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, William Loring Andrews, William B. Hornblower, David Banks, Justice George F. Roesch, Prof. C. G. Tiedeman, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Prof. Thaddeus Kenneson, Prof. F. E. Perham, Prof. C. C. Alden, Prof. Isaac Franklin, Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Prof. F. D. Irwin, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Phillip Schmidt, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, Nathaniel Boynton, Robert Lenox Maitland, Stephen P. Nash, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, wife, and daughter.

Dr. E. F. Ward, U. S. Gilman, Dr. William H. Thompson, John H. Washburn, William Allen Butler, Cephas Brainard, Prof. Isaac Russell, Robert Evans, and Frederick W. Cutler were the honorary pall bearers.

The honorary ushers were Franklin Forrester, Ingle Carpenter, Charles A. Kalish, Howard Conkling, and Edward E. Riegelman.

The Council of the New-York University attended in a body. There were large delegations from the Bar Association and Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the New-York University, delivered a short address on the life work and personality of the deceased.

"In all my experience," he said, "I have never known one who took more pleasure in labor than the one who now sleeps so peacefully after his life of toil. It is more commendable to labor for the very joy of labor than to labor merely to find joy."

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, preached the funeral sermon, saying of the departed:

"If he seemed, at times, to dwell above and apart from the work-a-day world, and to have somewhat impractical ideas, it was because he thought nothing is settled until it is settled right by an appeal to the Creator of all things.

"He told me once that his great object in life was to teach honest people to resist the devices of the evil disposed. He did not make law, what so many do, a convenient inn on the road to an ambition. The ebb tide shows the shore line and the depths of the sea, and in the last sickness of this good man shone forth his Christian purity."

A choir, composed of John S. Young, tenor; Miss Marie S. Bissell, soprano; Mrs. Anna Buckley Hills, alto, and Charles D. Hawley, bass, sang, during the services, "In Sleep's Serene Oblivion Laid," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "For All the Saints."

The body remained in the vestry of the church until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it was removed to the Grand Central Station and taken on the midnight train of the New-Haven line to Cambridge, Mass. The burial will take place at Mount Auburn Cemetery to-day.

ONE PLATT BILL HELD UP

SON FRANK MAY YET HAVE TO LOOK TO TAMSEN FOR HIS FEES.

The Legislative Trust Balked, for a Time at Least, in Its Effort to Compel the City of New-York to Bear the Expense of Defending the Sheriff—A Fine Illustration of the Methods of the Politico-Legal Syndicate.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Platt politico-legal syndicate, (limited,) for the control of legislation and with plenary powers in the matter of the pushing along of bills from one stage to another, has had one little set-back, temporarily at least.

There has come a hitch in the progress of one of the bills which Mr. Platt's Legislature had on hand for the express benefit of the legal and family end of Mr. Platt's machine.

The good and great work which Mr. Platt is accomplishing in preventing bribery and corruption by taking everything in sight is going on just the same. Frank H. Platt is here to-day with the ex-Senator's political "pull," and Louis F. Payn, who assists in working it, is also on hand. They have not been transacting business in the Senate library to-day, but they have been in what is known as the "midway," the unfurnished corridor which is the main thoroughfare between the two houses. This brings them into plainer view than they are when in the seclusion of the library, but it has the advantage of making it easier to catch an Assemblyman or a Senator.

It attracts less attention, because the statesmen who are to get the orders are constantly coming and going there, and no especial pilgrimage to sit for a few moments before the feet of Mr. Payn in his throne room is needed.

In a moment, as the legislators pass through the corridor, Mr. Payn or young Mr. Platt may issue his orders, and the Senator or Assemblyman is spared the humiliation of an especial visit to the library for this purpose.

But, as indicated, there is one measure here in which the family end of Mr. Platt's machine had some interest which did not find smooth sailing. This was what is known as the Tamsen bill. If it had become a law, it would have compelled New-York City to contribute a portion of its regularly assessed taxes to the firm of which Mr. Platt's son is a member.

Few better illustrations of the way in which the Platt political power is used here for private ends have ever been seen. It came about that on March 20, Assemblyman Witter introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by public officers in certain cases." The bill read thus:

Section 1.—The reasonable costs, counsel fees, and expenses paid and incurred since the adoption of the present Constitution, or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred by any county officer, who shall have been a successful party in any proceeding to remove him from office, or to review, or prohibit any such removal, or to obtain possession of his office, or in any criminal prosecution or proceeding against him for alleged misconduct in office shall be county charges, and the authorities of the several counties are hereby authorized and directed to assess and collect the same as other county charges are assessed and collected.

Sec. 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

This very brief bill is in the interests of Sheriff Tamsen of New-York City, against whom proceedings were brought to remove him because of his alleged culpability in the matter of the escape from Ludlow Street Jail of some notorious prisoners last Fourth of July.

The bill had a roundabout course, and brought into the plot the Tioga end of the Platt politico-legal syndicate, (limited.) Mr. Witter, who presented the bill, hails from Tioga County, and he is put down on the schedule as owing not only such allegiance to the big boss of the party as all machine Republicans owe, but the more intimate neighborhood and local allegiance which comes to one who resides in Mr. Platt's own county.

So it was especially fitting that Mr. Witter should introduce this bill, which was to bring direct benefit to the family of his esteemed county leader.

The members of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had an interest in this bill, because they were the attorneys for Sheriff Tamsen in his efforts to hold his place. But this attempt of Mr. Platt to compel his Legislature to pass the bill of his own particular member, which should relieve his son's client and compel the city of his temporary abiding place to be taxed to put a fee into his said son's pocket is tied up.

The bill had plain sailing for a time. It was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs for consideration.

It may have been a kind coincidence that sent it to that committee—a decree of fate which smiles kindly on Platt and his son and his son's firm this year—for Mr. Witter is a member of that committee. The bill was duly considered, and, without amendment, as reported, it then went to the Committee on Revision, and was duly reported by that committee without amendment and without recommendation.

Then this bill of Mr. Platt's Assemblyman, designed to benefit Mr.

BATTLES OF THE CUBANS

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES AND OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THEM DOUBTED.

Captain General Weyler Says Gonsales Had Orders from Lacret to Hang Owners of Estates Where Cane Grinding Is in Process, and Denies that the Pacificos Are Molested by the Spaniards—Guerrillas of San Antonio de los Banos.

HAVANA, April 21.—Official reports giving further details of the engagement between the insurgents and Gen. Melquizo's command, which was reported yesterday, have been received. According to these reports, the Spanish officers have been informed by peasants that the rebels buried eight more dead and carried away with them seventeen wounded men.

Gen. Arolas reports that bands of rebels fiered upon the forts at Martin Mesa and at Mariel, which form the northern part of the trocha or military line across the island. In their retreat the insurgents set fire to and destroyed a few huts a short distance from both forts.

Captain General Weyler personally requested the American correspondents in Havana to transmit the following to the journals which they represent:

"Among the documents found upon the body of the rebel leader, Juan Suarez Gonzales, who was killed in the engagement at Jesus Maria, reported yesterday, was a communication from Lacret, ordering him to hang the owners of sugar estates who were proceeding with grinding operations and all marauders as soon as their identity is established

"The correspondent of The New-York Herald, who is following the rebel party under Lacret, will doubtless continue to circulate reports of the kind treatment accorded by the rebels to non-combatants, which is declared to be similar to the treatment by other leaders and in contrast with the proceedings said to be employed by the Spanish columns.

"Gen. Weyler makes an emphatic denial of the false reports printed in American newspapers. He declares that no outrages have been or are being committed by Spanish troops, and that the rights of pacificos are respected. None of this class of persons, he says, has been molested. Orders to shoot prisoners have been given only after the trial and, conviction by court-martial of rebels who have been captured with arms in their possession and those who are proved incendiaries."

Col. Vila reports having had several engagements with bands belonging to Maceo's command near Segua Cabanas. The insurgents were dislodged from the Tapia Hills after a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. They fled in different directions, leaving behind them twenty-five killed and wounded. The troops are still in pursuit of the rebels.

Col. Vila also reports that while a detachment of his command was leaving Cabanas for the Bramales estate the centre and rear guards were attacked by rebels, who were repulsed. The troops followed them to Vigia and San Claudio. Numerous rebel groups who were in ambush were dispersed after three hours' fighting.

The rebel loss is supposed to have been large. No mention is made of any Spanish loss in either fight. For this reason Cubans here look upon the reports with suspicion, believing them to be, like many other official announcements, without any basis in truth.

Forty guerillas of San Antonio de los Banos, in an engagement with a local rebel band, captured four residents of that town who had disappeared in the confusion of the fight, with the intention of joining the rebels. They were killed by the guerrillas.

COL. EMILIO NUNEZ SURRENDERS.

Accused of Aiding the Bermuda Filibustering Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Col. Emilio Nunez, of this city, who is accused of aiding in the recent filibustering expedition of the steamer Bermuda from New-York to Cuba, and who could not be located when John D. Hart, the head of the Hart Steamship Line, and Capt. John O'Brien, First Mate Edward Murphy, and the carpenter, Albert Simonson, of the steamer, were arraigned here on Saturday on the same charge, surrendered to United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon. He was formally held in $1,000 bail for trial at the United States court in New-York on May 13. Messrs. Hart, O'Brien, and Murphy are under the same bail, Simonson having been discharged.

Col. Nunez, who is a leader of the Cuban Junta in Philadelphia, stated to the Commissioner that he had been absent from the city and knew nothing of the issuance of the warrant for his arrest until recently, and that as soon as he reached Philadelphia to-day he gave himself up.

Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to-day granted a warrant of removal for the transfer of eleven members of the crew of the Bermuda to New-York, where they will testify against the accused. The men are under $200 bail each for their appearance as witnesses, and not securing bail, they have been incarcerated here. They were taken to New-York this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshals Meyers and Hunt, and were surrendered to the United States Marshal of the district.

Capt. Clipperton, the British Consul at this port, to-da" paid the seamen of the Bermuda their wages.

IN BEHALF OF A FREE CUBA.

T. Estrada Palma Writes of What the People Demand.

The following statement has been sent out by T. Estrada Palma:

To the People of the United States:

The persistency with which the American press has during the last few days been treating of supposed administrative reforms to be introduced in Cuba by the Government of Spain compels me to request the publication of the following declarations which I make in behalf of my Government, of the army of liberation of Cuba, and of the Cuban Revolutionary Party.

The question of the proposed reforms is not a matter which at all concerns those who have already established an independent Government in Cuba and have resolved to shrink from no sacrifice of property or life in order to emancipate the whole island from the Spanish yoke. If the Spanish residents of the island, who are favored by the Spanish Government with all sorts of privileges and monopolies, and if the handful of Cubans too pusillanimous or too proud to acknowledge their error, or a few foreigners guided only by selfish interests, are satisfied that Cuba should remain under Spanish domination, we, who militate under the flag of the solitary star, we, who already constitute the Republic of Cuba, and belong to a free people with its own Government and its own laws, we are firmly resolved to listen to no compromise and to treat with Spain only on the basis of absolute independence for Cuba. If Spain has power to exterminate us, then let her convert the island into a vast cemetery, if she has not and wishes to terminate the war before the whole country is reduced to ashes, then let her adopt the only measure that will put an end to it and recognize our independence. Spain must know by this time that, while there is a single living Cuban with dignity—and there are many thousands of them—there will not be peace in Cuba nor even the hope of it.

All good causes must finally triumph, and ours is a good cause. It is the cause of justice treated with contempt, of right suppressed by force, and of the dignity of a people offended to the last degree.

We Cubans have a thousandfold more reason in our endeavor to free ourselves from the Spanish yoke than the people of the thirteen colonies had when in 1776 they rose in arms against the British Government.

The people of these colonies were in full enjoyment of all the rights of man; they had liberty of conscience, freedom of speech, liberty of the press, the right of public meeting, and the right of free locomotion; they elected those who governed them, they made their own laws, and, in fact, enjoyed the blessings of self-government. They were not under the sway of a Captain General with arbitrary powers, who, at his will, could imprison them, deport them to penal colonies, or order their execution even without the semblance of a court-martial. They did not have to pay a permanent army and navy that they might be kept in subjection, nor to feed a swarm of hungry employes yearly sent over from the metropolis to prey upon the country. They were never subjected to a stupid and crushing customs tariff which compelled them to go to the home markets for millions of merchandise annually which they could buy much cheaper elsewhere; they were never compelled to cover a budget of $26,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year without the consent of the taxpayers, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the army and navy of the oppressor, to pay the salaries of thousands of worthless European employes, the whole interest on a debt not incurred by the colony, and other expenditures from which the island received no benefit whatever, for out of all those millions only the paltry sum of $700,000 was apparently applied for works of internal improvement, and one-half of which invariably went into the pockets of the Spanish employes.

If the right of the thirteen British colonies to rise in arms in order to acquire their independence has never been questioned because of the attempt of the mother country to tax them by a duty on tea or by the Stamp act, will there be a single citizen in this great Republic of the United States, whether he be a public or a private man, who will doubt the justice, and more than the justice, of the necessity in which the Cuban people find themselves of fighting to-day and to-morrow and always until they shall have overthrown Spanish oppression and tyranny in their country and formed themselves into a free and independent republic? I know that, with the exception of a very few indeed who allow their selfish interests to obscure their sense of right and justice, there is not a single American, whether in the higher, the middle, or the lowest classes of society, who does not ardently wish the war to end and Cuba to be free and independent.

We have thrown ourselves into the struggle advisedly and deliberately; we knew what we would have to face and we decided unflinchingly to persevere until we should emancipate ourselves from the Spanish Government. And we know that we are able to do it, as we know that we are competent to govern ourselves. Experience has taught us that as a people we have nothing to envy the Spaniards—in fact, we feel ourselves superior to them, and from them we can expect no improvement, no better education. On the contrary, the longer we remain under their domination the worse shall be our condition, as from them we can learn nothing, and in politics especially the only thing they can teach us is corruption in all the branches of the public administration, and to initiate us into a system of bureaucracy carried to the rank of a political institution, which destroys all energy and initiative in the individual by awakening in him the hope of living upon the spoils of the public treasury.

With regard to the knowledge of modern institutions and to democratic sentiments we are far more advanced than the Spaniards. In that respect and in many others we have nothing in common with the Spanish people. We are Americans; we breathe the pure air of free institutions and we contemplate with envy the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We are in as good condition to rule ourselves without any fear of perturbations, disorder, or civil war as were the thirteen American colonies when they emancipated themselves from England, and in superior condition to the Spanish colonies of this continent when they broke off from the Spanish yoke. Slavery is over in Cuba, with all its injustice and cruelties. The white man and the colored live in perfect harmony, without prejudices and resentments between them. They fight together to conquer their political liberty; the colored people of Cuba have reached a higher stage of culture than that of the United States. They are industrious, intelligent, and lovers of learning. During the last fifteen years they have attained a remarkable intellectual development. On the other hand, thousands of white persons, with the facilities which their wealth offered them, have completed their education in foreign countries, especially in the United States, where they have become accustomed to republican practices and to the exercise of their rights as freemen, thus preparing themselves and their children for the exercises of those same rights in their native land when it shall be emancipated from Spanish domination.

Among other proofs which could be adduced of the capacity of the Cuban white and colored to rule themselves is the strong organization of the Cuban revolutionary party in America. It is composed of more than 20,000 Cubans living in different countries of the New World and formed into clubs, the members of which yearly elect their leader. This organization has an existence of over five years, during which every member has strictly discharged his duties, has respected, without any interruption, the regulations, and obeyed the elected delegate loyally and faithfully. Among the members of the clubs there are several Spaniards, who enjoy the same rights as the Cubans, and who live with them in fraternal harmony.

This fact and those of the many Spaniards incorporated into our army fully demonstrates that our revolution is not the result of personal hatred, but an uprising inspired only by the natural love of liberty and free institutions. The war in Cuba has for its only object the overthrow of Spanish power and to establish an independent republic, under whose beneficent laws the Spaniards may continue to live side by side with the Cubans as members of the same community and citizens of the same nation. This is our programme, and we strictly adhere to it. The day of our triumph we shall have no reprisals for any one, and our arms will be opened to all, Cubans and Spaniards, no matter what their opinion and attitude were during the war. But let all know, also, that between the present revolution and the Government of Spain there is no possible arrangement if not based on the recognition of Cuban independence. It is useless to speak about reforms or even of the more liberal autonomy. The end that is to cause illusion and to lose the time which ought to be employed in preventing ruin and desolation.

The revolution is powerful and deeply rooted in the hearts of the Cuban people, and there is no Spanish power—no power in the world—that can stop its march. The war, since Gen. Weyler took command of the Spanish Army, has assumed a cruel character; his troops shoot the Cuban prisoners, pursue and kill the sick and wounded, assassinate the unarmed and burn their houses. The Cuban troops, on their part, destroy, as a war measure, the machinery and buildings of the sugar plantations, and are firmly resolved not to leave one stone upon another during their campaign. Let those who can put an end to this war reflect that our liberty is being amassed with the blood of thousands of Cuban victims, among whom is numbered José Marti, the apostle and martyr of our revolution. Let them consider that before the sacred memory of this new redeemer there is not a single Cuban who will withdraw from the work of emancipation without feeling ashamed of abandoning the flag which on the 24th of February was raised by the beloved master.

It is time for the Cuban people to satisfy their just desire for a place among the free nations of the world, and let them not be accused if for accomplishing their noble purpose they are obliged to reduce to ashes the Cuban land.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

REICHSTAG CONDEMNS DUELING.

Unanimous Vote After a Long Debate Dealing in Personalities.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Reichstag, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution condemning dueling, the special motion made on behalf of the Freisinnige and Centrist Parties being withdrawn.

Dr. von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, said that he was opposed to the custom of dueling, but he did not believe that Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who inveighed against dueling as a "public scandal" in yesterday's debate, was a proper person to act as supreme judge of the upper classes or to make a parade of moral indignation. He was the same Bebel who, after the events of 1871, eulogized the Paris Commune and now commends the Commune as an example to follow.

These remarks created a great uproar, the Socialist members rising to their feet and shouting loudly for the President to ring his bell and call the speaker to order, but Baron von Buol-Berenberg, the President, remained unmoved, and the uproar subsided.

Dr. von Bennigsen, resuming, said that dueling, which had been the best source of agitation for the Socialists, had been nursed by a scandal-mongering press. The speaker was again interrupted by a Socialist uproar, led by Herr Singer. Dr. von Benningsen, when he was again able to be heard, maintained the truth of his declaration, and said that he had spoken of the press in general, not excepting the great journals.

Herr Richter, Radical, described Dr. von Bennigsen's remarks as an example of diplomatic prolixity. The Government, he said, had cut a bad figure in the debate and had created the impression that it had Christianity more upon its tongue than in its heart.

Herr von der Groeben-Arenstein, Conservative, said that the sword fights indulged in by students were merely a drill for their duels in later life.

Baron von Manteuffel indorsed the principle of Dr. von Bachem's speech of yesterday and protested against that expressed by Herr Bebel. He announced that Lieberecht von Kotze had not fled the country, as had been alleged. He had surrendered himself to a Judge, who gave him an ad interim leave of absence. He was ready to stand trial any moment. Baron von Manteuffel protested against mixing up the duel nuisance with militarism. Duels between officers in active service were rare exceptions. He concluded by demanding that severe punishment be inflicted upon the libelers of honorable military officers.

Herr Bebel retorted that if the Conservatives desired seriously to condemn the duel they must secure the repeal of the Cabinet decree making the duel obligatory in the army. While the highest person in the Empire favors the duel, he said, all the endeavors of the Chamber to suppress it would be futile.

The President censured Herr Bebel for criticizing an imperial decree by characterizing it as unworthy of a cultured State. Herr Schall, Conservative, declared that Herr Bebel was a calumniator.

Then the resolution censuring dueling was passed.

New Italian Loan Is Successful.

ROME, April 21.—The new Italian loan of 140,000,000 lire has been covered fifteen times. The largest subscriptions were made in Rome and Milan.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Two of the crew and the steward of the steamer City of Dallas were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on which they were re-embarking at Rio Belirn for the steamer Foxhall.

—The Very Rev. J. Glennon of Kansas City has been appointed Bishop Coadjutor of that diocese.

—H. P. Ingerslov, Danish Minister of Public Works, died at Copenhagen yesterday.

—Emperor William inspected the fortress at Coburg, and went to Warzburg.

—The Rev. Peter Broyer has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Samoa.

—Capt Lloyd Phoenix's yacht Intrepid has passed Cape Esparel, bound East.

—Lord Salisbury has returned to London from the Continent.

—Colombia's elections begin Sunday.

DEATH OF BARON HIRSCH

ONE OF EUROPE'S RICHEST MEN AND GENEROUS DONOR TO THE POOR.

He Had Been the Chosen Friend and Associate of Kings and Princes, His Success Was Marked in Fields Ranging from Horse Racing to the Founding of Colonies, and His Philanthropy Was as Unlimited as His Wealth.

VIENNA, April 21.—Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the great financier and philanthropist, died last night on his estate at Presburg, Hungary, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Considering that the Baron Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth was one of the richest men in Europe, that for years his colossal gifts to charities of every sort have excited the world's wonder, that he has been the chosen friend and associate of Kings and Princes in most European capitals, that his

Baron Maurice de Hirsch,
One of Europe's Richest Men and Most Generous Donor to the Poor.

success was marked in scores of fields ranging all the way from horse racing to the founding of colonies, and that he had long been the constant object of curiosity and subject of comment in many lands, perhaps the most surprising fact in connection with his career is the small amount of exact information in regard to him that is available for one attempting to write his biography. None of the standard books of reference give him even a line, and although there have been newspaper and magazine articles innumerable on one or another phase of his activities, they agree on hardly a single point, either in regard to the events of his life or the traits of his character.

Even the place and date of the Baron's birth are differently stated by different writers, but there is a more or less close agreement on Munich and 1833. His father was a cattle dealer and made much money—enough, at any rate, to earn a title in 1869 by making timely loans to the King of Bavaria. When thirteen years of age, young Hirsch was placed in a school at Brussels and there he obtained the decidedly moderate amount of education that had to serve him through life. Four years later he was in London, an employe in the great banking house of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt. There he remained for several years, and though he never became a member of the house, he won for his wife a daughter of the senior partner.

With the comfortable fortune inherited from his father and the large dowry of his wife, Hirsch had capital enough to strike a figure for himself in the world of finance. His coup d'essai, like Pereire Cidi's, was a coup de maitre. The failure of Langrand Dumonceau had practically wrecked the greatest bank in Belgium. Hirsch obtained control of the ruins, and in a few years had not only restored to the institution its former credit and power, but had added enormously to them both. With three partners he undertook the building of a railway system connecting Constantinople with Buda-Pesth. The work was divided into three sections, one for each of the associates. Hirsch allowed his partners to choose the two that promised best and took the worst for himself. The partners both lost money on their contracts; Hirsch is said to have made $4,000,000 out of his.

Numberless such stories are told of him. His financial instinct seemed to be infallible. All he touched turned to gold—and to mountains of it. From being the great money power of Belgium, he became a factor ranking close to the Rothschilds in European finances. But early in the Baron's career he began to prove his ability and his inclination to spend millions as well as to acquire them. He never threw money away, and whether buying palaces for himself or distributing huge checks to aid a persecuted people he remained the man of business. He would save a franc by condensing a telegram announcing the gift of a fortune to some hospital or school.

As time went on the Baron gradually retired from active business, but it was only to work the harder in organizing the numberless schemes for relieving the needy and oppressed in which he was persuaded to interest himself or which he founded of his own voltion.

There is no evidence that Hirsch, in giving of his amazing abundance, ever regarded the matter of creed or race. A Jew by birth, it is more than doubtful if he remained, after reaching maturity, a Jew by religion. In this respect, as in most others, the accounts differ. The weight of testimony, however, seems to show that the Baron carried heterodoxy to the point of paying no regard whatever to the observances of his people, and it is known that he educated his two adopted sons as Christians.

But although thus falling away from the beliefs of Judaism, Hirsch recognized the basis of race, and his most notable benefactions were extended to rescue from persecution the unhappy Jews of barbarous Russia. In this work, as in all his charities, he proceeded on a magnificent scale, but with care and in the most practical ways. He sent trusted commissioners to Russia with orders to study the situation thoroughly, and his conclusion, based on their reports, was that the only hope for the Czar's victims lay in immediate and wholesale emigration. To aid them in this he spent money literally like water. And not only did he assist whole villages, almost whole cities, to leave the miserable land where their wrongs had passed even Jewish endurance, but he arranged for their reception in other countries. Colonies were founded and supported at many points, especially in Argentina and America. Some of these came nearer to being failures than any other enterprises with which the Baron's name has become connected. The difficulties were enormous, the emigrants unfitted for the new life on which he attempted to start them, and they were often unwelcome, sometimes for good reasons and sometimes for bad ones, to the peoples among whom they were placed. The colonies where the Russian Jews were expected to support themselves by agriculture nearly all went to pieces, but the others, where employment in factories was supplied, are gradually getting into a better and almost hopeful condition.

No one knows how many millions Baron Hirsch expended in this work, but it was only one of many means by which he expressed his sense of responsibility for the possession of wealth. He gave and gave and gave, yet he never gave without investigation, and he took pains to see for himself that his money was not wasted. And all his gifts were made on the condition that questions of creed or blood should never be raised to limit the disposition of his benefactions. Once he offered $2,000,000 to the authorities of Galicia for the establishment of schools. He insisted on only one point—that the schools should be open to all, and not under sectarian control. The gift was declined, because the Galician priests would not hear of "godless schools."

It is impossible even to begin a list of all the Baron's charities. He never advertised them, and it was only in cases like that of the Russian refugees, where publicity could not be avoided, that his good deeds attracted more than local attention.

Just as the Baron was more than a banker, so he was more than, or, at least, something besides, a dispenser of charity. He was a man with an intense capacity for enjoyment of the luxuries his wealth commanded, and he stinted himself as little as he did others. It is hard to tell where he lived. In London, in Paris, in Vienna he had magnificent residences, and occupied them. Perhaps he spent more time in the French capital than anywhere else, but he was equally at home in England, where he had great racing interests, as well as those of business. At Eichorn, in Moravia, he often entertained great parties of titled guests during the hunting season. He had a château at Beauregard, in France, as well as his huge Paris mansion, in the Rue d'Elysée. These are only a few of his more important possessions. The minor ones were scattered all over Europe.

The Baron had social aspirations and to some extent succeeded in gratifying them. The Prince of Wales was his intimate friend and occasional guest, and it was only in Austria that the nobility really refused to receive him. Of Baron Hirsch's manners there are varying accounts. Some found him brusque and harsh; others gentle and easy to approach. No scandals ever clung to his name, though more or less odious calumnies were plenty enough. He had foes as well as friends, as was inevitable.

Estimates of the Baron's fortune are nearly valueless. "A hundred millions" is the figure usually given. It is hardly worth guessing whether pounds or dollars is meant.

STRONG TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

Ex-Minister Straus Speaks of the Baron's Life and Benefactions.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the late Baron de Hirsch yesterday, said:

"It was my good fortune to enjoy the personal acquaintance of Baron de Hirsch, and my recollections of him, while tinged with sorrow at his sudden death, are of the pleasantest kind. The Baron was sixty-two or sixty-three years old, but he looked much younger. He displayed unusual vigor and energy, both mental and physical, for a man of his years. He was of commanding presence, tall and well proportioned. His features were rather prominent and characteristic, and his firm though kindly mouth was overshadowed by a large mustache.

"Contrary to the general impression, Baron de Hirsch inherited his title from his father, who had amassed a large fortune as a cattle dealer, and who subsequently was regarded as one of the shrewdest financiers in the Kingdom of Bavaria. During one of my visits to the Baron he told me a rather funny story about his father, which fully illustrates the simplicity of the man's character. It was during a financial crisis in Bavaria, in 1840, that the old Baron (who had not yet been ennobled) was summoned to the Court to consult with other financiers as to the best course to be pursued for the welfare of the country. The King was apparently surprised at the great fortune that the Baron had amassed in the cattle trade, and asked him how it was that he had made so much money while dealing in cattle. 'Ah! your Majesty,' replied the old cattle dealer. 'I not only dealt in cattle, but with cattle.' The Baron chuckled over the smart reply of his father as he related the anecdote to me.

"With his title the Baron de Hirsch inherited a large fortune from his father, but he practically squandered this patrimony in enterprises which proved unprofitable, and the colossal fortune which he accumulated in his later years was the result of his untiring energy and business ability after he began to rebuild his fortunes. He married a daughter of Bischoffsheim, the banker, of the firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and who was a life Senator in Belgium, and she brought him a large fortune, but nothing in comparison to the Baron's wealth. The couple had but one son, a brilliant young man, who died a few years ago at the age of thirty years. He was the possessor of probably the finest and most complete private numismatical collection existing. The Baroness de Hirsch is a most charming woman, simple in her habits and desires, and full of charitable and philanthropic schemes.

"My first meeting with Baron de Hirsch was when I held the post of the United States Minister to Turkey. The Baron was in Constantinople, where he was endeavoring to secure the adjustment of his differences with the Turkish Government, which had been in existence for some years. One day I was summoned into the presence of the Sultan, who told me that he and Baron de Hirsch had agreed upon me as arbitrator of their differences, and the Grand Vizier would introduce me to Baron de Hirsch. It was under these circumstances that I made his acquaintance. Though naturally greatly flattered at the confidence shown in me by both the Sultan and the Baron, I declined to act, as I did not think it consistent with my duty to act as arbitrator between a Government to which I was accredited and a private individual. The differences were subsequently adjusted by submission of them to Prof. Rolin Jaequemyns, of Berlin, one of the greatest living authorities on international law. I met the Baron a number of times after that episode, and it was through me that the selection of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in this country was made, as he knew no one here.

"The Baron said to me in 1888 that his main object in life at that time was to distribute his great wealth on charitable and philanthropic objects, as every person who was dependent upon him was already well provided for. He used as much care and judgment in the distribution of his great wealth as he had in accumulating it. It was the main study of his later years. He had determined to devote as much of his fortune as was deemed by him necessary to the relief of the oppressed Russian Jews. He was not actuated in this by any religious motive, but, as he said to me, he had looked over the entire field of philanthropy and had found that no class of people in the world needed aid more than the oppressed Jews of Russia. His whole time and attention were given to this object, and in the manifold business that came to him by the establishment of the Jewish colonies in Argentina, his conferences with the Russian officials and his agents in various parts of the world, he employed a large number of secretaries and special agents.

"When I was in Europe in 1894 I spent some time with him in his house in Piccadilly, London. What he called his study was practically a business office, a central agency for the distribution of his charities. He pursued his philanthropic schemes with a cool head, and brought to the solution of whatever problems presented themselves, practical, hard, common sense. No appeals to personal vanity or to perpetuate his name, or to startle the community with his munificence had any effect upon him. In all his beneficient actions there was no question of self. He looked upon his philanthropic work as the business of his life, and separated it entirely from his social life, just as a merchant separates his business life from his social life. He was a man of iron will and determined character. When he had made up his mind to do anything that he considered right and proper, he was not easily swerved from his purpose. He was a fearless and courageous man.

"It would not be overstating it to say that Baron de Hirsch, during his lifetime, gave away $25,000,000, and his great benefactions for the relief of the oppressed Russian Jews and other objects of that nature were put in the form of trusts, so that, although he has passed away, his beneficient intentions will survive him.

"He had a charming personality. While not a highly educated man, he was accomplished. He spoke English like an Englishman, and he conversed in French and German with equal fluency. He was an excellent judge of horses and cattle, and had splendid collections of each. He had a very genial temperament and buoyant disposition. He was a good judge of men, and showed great acumen in the selection of trustworthy agents."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Longhirst, (Br.,) Anderson, Pernambuco March 25, Maceio 28, and Delaware Breakwater April 20, with sugar to Baring Brothers; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico April 12, Matanzas 17, and Havana 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Morgan, Yokohama Jan. 18, Kobe 24, Shanghai Feb. 20, Amoy 25, Hongkong 29, Singapore March 8, Colombo 15, Perim 24, Port Said 30, Gibraltar April 7, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Ship Henry B. Hyde, Pendleton, Liverpool 32 ds., with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.; vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Ship May Flint, Nichols, Avonmouth 27 ds., with mdse. to Flint & Co. Anchored on the Bar.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 21.—E. R. Spottswood's planing mill and two residences owned by the Northern Bank were burned; loss, $80,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 21.—R. MacMillan & Co.'s sash and door factory were burned. Loss, $15,000; insured.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H., April 21.—Herman C. Wentworth's Summer boarding house at East Andover, with barns and outbuildings was burned. Loss, $10,000; insured.

RAN INTO A STONE WALL.—The bicycle rider rode home on his wheel, however, for he had a Cleveland with aluminium-wood rims.—Adv.

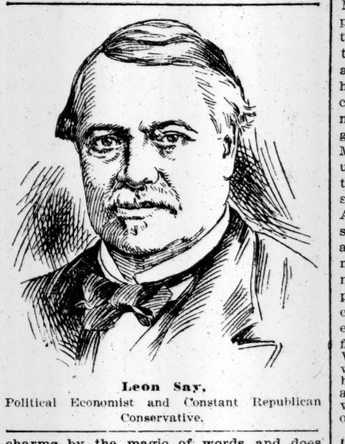
FRANCE LOSES LEON SAY

POLITICAL ECONOMIST AND FIRM REPUBLICAN CONSERVATIVE.

He Opposed the Restoration of the Monarchy Threatened by Broglie, the Parliamentary Revolution Menaced by Boulanger's Alleged Programme, the Financial Heresies of Thiers and Buffet, and the Protectionist Theories.

PARIS, April 21.—Léon Say, the French statesman, died this morning, aged seventy years.

Léon Say obtained, a month ago, by a discourse in lines as simply beautiful as those of a Greek bas-relief; one of his greatest triumphs. His mind had never a finer limpidity, his phrases were models, interruptions only made him more impressive. He spoke then, on the income tax, in the Chamber of Deputies which Jaurès



Leon Say,
Political Economist and Constant Republican Conservative.

charms by the magic of words and does not persuade, with an authority that made logic enchanting. Léon Say was one of France's indispensable men. He expressed so clearly in his personality the reasonable genius of his race.

He was born in Paris June 6, 1826. His father was Horace Emile Say, author of "Studies on the Administration of the Town of Paris and of the Department of the Seine," 1846, and a leading contributor to the Journal des Economistes and the "Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique." Léon Say's grandfather was Jean Baptiste Say, whose "Décade Philosophique, Politique et Littéraires" is one of the most remarkable products of the revolutionary epoch. Léon Say's granduncle was Louis Auguste Say, who wrote on the wealth and poverty of nations and the causes thereof. Léon Say was a political economist born.

The Say family was of the Protestant faith, and emigrated to Switzerland at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Horace Emile Say studied for some time at Geneva, where he had kinspeople. Léon Say went to work on the staff of Le Journal des Débats as soon as he came out of college. His record as a collegian was brilliant, his success as a writer on financial and economical subjects was instantaneous and profound. He became an editor of Le Journal des Débats and its proprietor's son-in-law.

He presented himself for election to the Corps Législatif in 1869 as one of the Liberal candidates for the circumscription of Pontoise, concurrently with M. Rendu, the official candidate, whom everybody has forgotten; Lefèvre-Pontalis, and the Gallicized Moldavian, Grégoire Canesco. Léon Say was not successful at the polls, so he accepted an important place in the administration of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. By his quality as a railway Director he was able, during the siege of Paris in 1870 and 1871, to organize a system for distributing flour among the bakers of the capital. He was elected to the National Assembly in February, 1871, by two departments, Seine-et-Oise and Seine; decided to represent the Seine, and took his seat in the Assembly with the Left Centre.

He was appointed a member of the Financial Commission, which elected him as Secretary to the body. In March he voted for the preliminaries of peace, and for the abolition of the Imperial Government. After the installation of the Assembly at Versailles he made a remarkable speech on the situation of Paris under the excitement of the Communistic movement. He replaced Ferry as Prefect of the Seine by appointment of Thiers, June 3, 1871.

Say exerted his energy in reorganizing the municipal service and the central administration, which he divided into three great departments—finance, public work, and general administration. He drew up the budget of the City of Paris, caused a loan project to be accepted by the Republican Municipal Council, which he kept in constant accord; re-established public bakeries, reorganized public instruction on extended bases—a measure which large subventions passed by the Council enabled him to execute; opened the Municipal Library in the Hôtel Carnavalet, submitted a design for the restoration of the Hôtel de Ville, favored tramways and local railroads which suburban towns demanded, reconstituted the Civil State acts, determined the damages caused to the inhabitants of the Seine by the two sieges of Paris, and obtained a reimbursement from the State of the sum of 200,000,000f. paid by Paris to the Prussian Army as the city's capitulation defended Paris as the country's capital and opposed with all his might, and successfully, in 1872, a proposed duty on raw materials.

In October, 1871, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, Say, accompanied by the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, visited London, presented to the Aldermen of the city a large gold medal struck in commemoration of the gifts made by the English toward the revictualment of Paris, and handed to the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the President of the republic, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was not in accord with Thiers on questions of finance and political economy, and resigned as Prefect of the Seine in 1872. He voted a second time against the Government, but was persuaded to retain his post as Prefect. Then he condemned the highly artificial means of raising money approved by the Minister of Finance, Pouyer-Quertier, or, at least, indulgently regarded by the latter. He declared, in August, 1872, that he was strongly favorable to gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and, in October, addressed to the Mayors of Paris a circular urging them to take measures to organize a system of gratuitous instruction for young apprentices.

Léon Say became Minister of Finance in December, 1872. He made an agreement with the Rothschilds in 1873 for the sum due to Germany, spoke successfully on various propositions in the Chamber, and gave incessant labor in aid of the republican form of Government. When Thiers fell, Say resigned as Finance Minister and became President of the Left Centre in the Chamber of Deputies. Hostile to the Broglie Government, he warned all opponents of the monarchy to be at their posts when the fusion of the Orleans and Bourbon pretensions occurred, and in other energetic ways did much to prevent a restoration of the royalists.

He wrote the memorable programme, "The Left Centre remains united in the conviction that the conservative republic is the surest guarantee of order as of liberty, and that the monarchical liberty spoken of would be for France nothing more than the cause of fresh revolutions." He voted against the septennate, questioned the Government as to why it had not convoked the electors to fill the seats left vacant, led debates on the budget with valiant skill, and, in May, 1875, was one of the leaders in the movement which overthrew the Broglie Cabinet.

He supported Casimir-Perier's proposition for a prompt organization of public powers, Malleville's motion for the dissolution of the Chamber, and the Constitution of 1875. Then he directed once more the Ministry of Finance. He represented in Buffet's Cabinet the Liberal element. He retained his portfolio in the Dufaure-Ricard and Jules Simon Cabinet, in the first Cabinet formed by President Grévy, and resigned with Waddington in 1879. In 1880 Say was appointed Ambassador to Britain and was welcome in London, but he retained his mission a few weeks only, the Senate, May 25, 1880, having elected him its President.

He resigned the Presidency of the Senate to accept the Finance portfolio in the Gambetta Cabinet, and, when this fell, began to devote his abilities to fighting the Radical invasion. He added to his programme an anti-protectionist principle, which he defended with extraordinary power. He spoke in all the principal cities of France in 1888, founded the Liberal Republican Union, fought against the agitation for revision of the Constitution made in the name of Gen. Boulanger, and took the management of the electoral manoeuvres by which Boulanger's forces were defeated. Although a Senator, he became a candidate for Deputy at Pau, in order that he might defend in the Chamber, where they were less popular, the conservative republican opinions whereof he was the principal representative.

He was appointed a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Dec. 12, 1874, and a member of the Académie Française, as the successor to About, Feb. 11, 1886. He was Professor of Financial Economy at the Free School of Political Sciences. His principal works are "Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte," 1848; "Le Socialisme d'Etat," 1884; "Turgot," 1887; essays on financial questions, editions of manuals on political economy, and innumerable articles published in Le Journal des Débats, L'Annuaire de l'Economie Politique, and Le Journal des Economistes.

NO COMPROMISE ON SOUND MONEY.

If Democratic Convention Is for Silver, Form a New Party.

From The New-York Staats-Zeitung, April 22.

The twaddle in which Mr. William R. Morrison has indulged anent the currency problem is surprising only for the reason that the man had shown more character in the agitation for a better tariff. As for any intellectual greatness, Morrison never had any. His Presidential aspirations could hardly be called legitimate, and his most recent utterance is not calculated to give them anything like a sound basis. Morrison's position, however, may apprise us of what we have to expect of Illinois in the Democratic National Convention: The sound-money men will be crushed between Altgeld and Morrison. The beam of the scales inclines more and more toward the advocates of free silver, who will listen to no compromise, but will demand the nomination of a silver candidate on a silver platform. Ex-Speaker Crisp has recently come out for such a policy, and he may eventually be right. Perhaps it is better so, for the situation will then be clarified. With such a candidate, the Democrats would undoubtedly sustain an utter defeat, but, even if they were to win, it would be a victory like that of Pyrrhus. The party would forever be buried beneath the ruins of commercial prosperity.

Such a victory, however, is not to be thought of, because the friends of sound money will encompass the defeat of the party. Even if the Republicans have nothing to offer but a shilly-shally sort of platform and McKinley, they would yet inspire more confidence in the ranks of the sound-money people than the Democrats would, because the history of the Republican Party would, after all, hold out more hope for the future. The Democratic Party can hope to win only in case both its platform and its candidate are better than the Republican, and not if the platform and candidate are equally bad, or, perhaps, even worse.

If the cause of sound money meets disaster at the National conventions, the financial and commercial crisis would at once pass into an acute stage, and then the Democrats would not have the shadow of a possible success, although the Republicans might be held partially responsible. The sound-money Democrats will have to refuse to be drawn into the ruin of the party, and it would be altogether appropriate if they would impress this refusal upon the party at this time. Should the Democratic National Convention see fit to cast its lot with the silver cause, then they ought to be informed in advance that in such an event they must not rely upon the support of the Democratic sound-money men, but that the time has come for the latter to organize a sound-money campaign. For the purposes of such a campaign nothing could be gained by the support of a Republican candidate in the sense of McKinley. Besides, the Republican Party cannot be supported by men who adhere to Democratic principles. The reproach of the indirect support of the Republican Party could not justly be cast upon the Democratic bolters, because that party would win in any event; possibly through the election being thrown into the House of Representatives. The consequences of their victory would, in the main, not be aggravated by the action of the Democratic sound-money bolters.

A new sound-money party might, under the circumstances alluded to, gain a few important States, where the folly of free silver is realized. At all events, such a party would in this campaign lay the foundations for an aggressive sound-money policy, the flat-money people would never

LOST THEIR HOME GAME

NEW-YORKS BEATEN AT THE OPENING OF THE LOCAL SEASON.

The Score Was 3 to 1 in Favor of the Quakers—Giants Failed to Bunch Hits—Sixteen Thousand Persons Watched the Contest—It Was Not Lively Baseball on Either Side, Though "Dad" Clarke Pitched an Excellent Game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Washington	3	1	.750
Pittsburg	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Cleveland	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Baltimore	2	3	.400
Boston	2	3	.400
New-York	1	3	.250
Louisville	1	4	.200

It was an old-time holiday crowd that greeted the New-York baseball team as it made its appearance on the Polo Ground field yesterday afternoon to battle with the ball tossers from Philadelphia in the opening game of the local series. While it must be admitted that the conduct of the New-Yorks in the recent series at Washington is not calculated to enthuse the average follower of the game, yet the army of cranks turned out to a man, and when the game began about 16,000 persons were present.

From 2 o'clock, when the gates were opened, until long after the game started, a steady stream passed through the gates. The turnstiles clicked merrily and there was a pleasant smile on the face of every attaché of both clubs as the mighty dollars rolled in.

Alas! there was a change. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away and the Quakers were declared winners every Giant and employe on the grounds wore a funereal expression. Even the big receipts did not act as a balm for their wounded feelings, and from President Freedman down to the humblest score card boy there was every evidence of that tired feeling so often experienced in the career of a baseball magnate.

The poor cranks are a sorry lot to behold. They are as loyal as the Old Guard. They pay their money, support the team, offer up their best wishes for the success of the club from early morn until late at night, fear and hope from the start of a game to the finish, eagerly seek an opportunity to applaud their favorites, and do so at the least provocation, and, if the game ends as it should to their way of thinking, go home at peace with the world. But there are dark and dismal linings to the baseball clouds. A defeat means a poor appetite for dinner, and the average crank meanders homeward from the grounds hoarse in throat and sore at heart. But even then there is an antidote stored away in their manly bosoms—they can find fault to their hearts' content. This was resorted to yesterday afternoon, and if Manager Irwin could have heard the comments passed by the crowd on the way home from the grounds it is safe to assert that he would not have felt flattered.

Inside of the vast inclosure before the game began the ground presented a pretty sight. The grand stand, bleachers, and clubhouse had been newly painted, gay bunting could be seen everywhere, Rogers's Band played lively music, and as the time approached for the men to make their appearance on the newly chalked diamond the spectators grew impatient and gave evidence of that fact by stamping their feet and whistling.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the teams formed in line and marched to the grand stand, dispersed, and began to practice. While this is all very pretty, it does not fill the bill from the standpoint of the cranks, and they longed for the welcome sound of the gong sending the Philadelphias to the field and the Giants to the bat.

Young America was largely in evidence. He had his favorite on the team, too, and "Mike," George, "Van," "Dad," "Connie," "Jim," "Shorty," "Fred," "Meek," "Kid," and one or two others were not overlooked.

While the onlookers were commenting upon the players, Gleason walked to the plate, and the game started. The Giants were disposed of in quick fashion, and then the Quakers showed their mettle. After Sullivan had gone out on a fly, Delehanty, Thompson, and Brouthers all hit safely. Boyle sacrificed, and the score was 2 to 0 against New-York. The single tally that prevented the Giants from being the recipients of a coat of whitewash was made in the second inning. After George Davis had been struck out, Tiernan got his base on balls, and just as he was stealing second Stafford hit a liner to right for two bases, and the silent right fielder made the circuit of the bases.

There was a short spell of hopeful joy in the fifth inning. With only one run necessary to "tie," Harry Davis got his base on balls and Clark made a hit. Zearfoss tried to advance both men by sacrificing, but he hit the ball a trifle too hard at Nash, and retired Clark at second. Then Gleason and Van Haltren popped up easy flies, and there followed a succession of groans and ominous headshaking. Again in the seventh inning Stafford, who led off, bunted safely, but a hard grounder to Brouthers by the allowed balls from the bats of Tiernan and H. Davis to drop safely. Both would have been captured by alert fielders. Cross, by stupid base running, was "doubled up" on a fly to centre thrown to Gleason, who covered first base on the play.

Altogether, the game was one devoid of unusual interest, and, but for the excitement created by the shouts and hurrahs of the vast assemblage, would have fallen flat. If the Giants want to alleviate the pains of a suffering baseball community, they will start out and play winning baseball. Then all will be forgiven.

This afternoon the New-Yorks and Philadelphias will play again, and Meekin and Carsey will probably do the pitching. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	3		1	Sullivan, cf.	0	1	3	0	1		0
V'n H'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0			Dele'nty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Con'ton, ss.	0	1	1	2	0			Thom'n, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
G. Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0			Brout'rs, 1b.	0	2	8	2	0		
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	4	0	0			Boyle, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
Stafford, lf.	0	2	2	0	0			Cross, ss.	0	0	1	1	4	0	
H. Davis, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0			Hall'an, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1	0	
Clark, p.	0	0	1	0	2	0		Nash, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	1	8	0	0		McGill, p.	1	1	0	0	3	0	
Total	1	1	8	24	9	1		Total	3	7	27	12	0		

New-York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off McGill, 3. Struck out—By McGill, 4; by Clark, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Thompson. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Boyle. Three-base hit—Brouthers. Two-base hits—Stafford, Sullivan, H. Davis. Double plays—Brouthers and Cross; Van Haltren and Gleason. Wild pitch—Clark. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYNS FIELDED POORLY.

But They Played a Close Game with the Washington Nine.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—To-day's game was replete with brilliant playing and was an interesting see-saw. Kennedy was ineffective, and his support was ragged at times. Washington's two errors were costly, one happening in the third and one in the sixth inning, which gave Brooklyn an opening to make 10 runs. Nearly all the hits off Mercer were made after two were out. Selbach's fielding was remarkable. Attendance, 5,000. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	2	2	2	2	0	0		Griffin, cf.	1	1	3	0	1		
Joyce, 3b.	4	1	1	3	0			McCarthy, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Abbey, rf.	2	2	2	1	0			Anders'n, rf.	2	2	4	0	1		
Selbach, lf.	0	2	7	1	0			Lach'ce, 1b.	2	2	11	0	1		
Cartw't, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0			Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0		
McAuley, c.	1	1	5	1	0			Corcoran, ss.	1	3	2	5	1		
Rodgers, 2b.	1	2	1	0	1			Daly, 2b.	1	2	4	4	2		
De Montre-ville, ss.	0	1	3	6	1			Grim, c.	1	1	3	1	0		
Mercer, p.	0	2	2	0	2	0		Kennedy, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	12	13	27	14	2			Total	10	15	27	10	6		

Washington ..... 2 0 3 0 0 0 2 5 0—12
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 0—10

Earned runs—Washington, 7. First base by errors—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Washington, 4; Brooklyn 6. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Kennedy, 3. Home runs—Mercer and Abbey. Three-base hits—Abbey, Anderson, Lachance, and Griffin. Two-base hits—Brown, De Montreville, and Joyce. Stolen bases—Joyce. Double plays—Anderson and Daly, Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance; Daly and Lachance. Wild pitches—Mercer, 2. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT BALTIMORE.

Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 2
Baltimore ..... 2 0 2 0 5 1 4 0 .—14

Base hits—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Gerrick and Ganzel; Hoffer, Robinson, and Henderson. Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

AT PITTSBURG.

Louisville ..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Hill and Warner; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Wellman.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cleveland ..... 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 0 2—11
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—10

Base hits—Cleveland, 18; Cincinnati, 17. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Young, Wilson, and Zimmer; Foreman, Fisher, Davis, and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Chicago ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 .—7

Base hits—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Griffiths and Kittridge; Hart and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

WEST POINT'S BALL TEAM.

It Is a Good One This Year, and Only Suffers from Lack of Practice.

WEST POINT, April 21.—The cadet baseball team is rapidly getting in fighting trim. The opening game last Saturday with Lafayette, while not a victory, showed decided improvement over last year's work. The great drawback to the team is the little time allowed for practice. Previous to Saturday's game the cadets had only one hour's outdoor practice. During the stormy weather after the January examinations a little preliminary work was done in the gymnasium.

A cage was put in place there about a year ago, and its effect on batting was soon visible. Last year Lehigh, Union, Rutgers, Peekskill, and the Seventh Regiment teams crossed bats with the cadets. Lehigh and the Seventh carried off the honors, but all the other teams were defeated. West Point excelled in fielding and base-running, but was weak at the bat. Saturday's game showed how well the cadets advanced in batting since last year. The improvement astonished many of the spectators. Capt. Lott has decided to take the place in the box this year, and for the past two months has trained for that position. He gives promise of being a strong man for the place. He held the Lafayette team down to five hits, and struck out eight of their batsmen in Saturday's game.

Kidd, who captained the football team last Fall, has played first base for the past three years. His batting last Saturday gave promise of good work for the rest of the season. His infielding was strong. Kerwin has played short stop since his entrance to the academy. He has that part of the work down fine, and is no slouch at the bat, either. It would be hard to beat Nolan and McCoy as outfielders. With a little more practice, they will equal the best college players. Goodale is another good outfielder.

The most promising candidates for the other positions on the team are all new men—Brown, Conway, and Kromer. Their selection for permanent places on the team is practically assured. Savage, Burtt, Craig, Enochs, Granger, and Bundell are crowding them close, however, and they will need to keep a sharp lookout to retain their positions.

The games now scheduled are: Rutgers, April 25; Hobart, May 2; Trinity, May 9; Union, May 16; Lehigh, May 23. The season will close May 30 with the Seventh Regiment game. This is by far the most interesting tussle of the season, as the crack New-York Regiment turns out in full force to root for their favorite team. The Seventh is already making preparations for the event, and in every corner of the big armory are placards announcing the date of the game. Special trains will run between New-York and West Point on that day.

The giant strides made by the cadets in all athletic sports during the last few years has been very gratifying to the friends of the academy. Since the erection of the new gymnasium and the formation of the Army Officers' and Cadet Athletic Associations, the improvement shown year after year in sports and general athletics has been really surprising. The encouragement given to manly sports and exercises by Col. Ernst, Superintendent of the academy, and all the professors, has contributed largely to the rapid advancement of athletics here. Ten years ago any school team along the Hudson could cope successfully with the cadets. To-day the Military Academy athletes stand in the front rank of amateurs, and its teams are not afraid to give battle to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or any of the other large colleges.

Cornell, 7; Hobart, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 21.—The Cornell baseball team defeated the Hobart College nine today by the score of 7 to 2. The score:

Cornell ..... 0 0 1 0 3 1 2 0 0—7
Hobart ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Young and Cobb; Hooker and Case.

Harvard, 15; Bangor, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, April 21.—Harvard defeated the Bangor team of the New-England League this afternoon in five innings, by a score of 15 to 1. The game was loosely played throughout on the Bangor side. Score by innings:

Harvard ..... 0 1 9 1 4—15
Bangor ..... 1 0 0 0 0—1

Rutgers, 17; Trinity, 7.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 21.—Rutgers defeated Trinity on Nelson Field to-day, with a score of 17 to 7. Score by innings:

Rutgers ..... 3 0 0 2 3 4 0 3 2—17
Trinity ..... 1 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 1— 7

Baseball Brevities.

—"Pop" Anson has made the first kick of the season. He has filed a complaint with President Young, asking that Umpire Weidman be dismissed for incompetency. He claims that the Chicagos lost the game to Louisville on Saturday through Weidman's decisions.

—During the ninth inning of the game between Pittsburg and Louisville some men on the bleachers threw a lot of cut paper in the air. It was blown over the ground so that the players could not distinguish the ball. The Pittsburgs made three runs in this inning.

—W. B. Day of Fair View, Bergen County, N. J., who has played on several New-Jersey nines, is anxious to join a New-York team. He has a first-rate batting average.

Y. M. C. A. Athletes Rally.

The athletic rally held at the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last night was attended with a marked degree of success. A large crowd was present. The feature of the evening was the announcement by the Athletic Committee that the grounds of the Pratt Institute Athletic Association had been secured for the members' use.

These include the tennis courts, baseball diamond, and the inclosure containing the track, which it was announced would be placed in first-class condition. The grounds are within ten minutes' ride of the association's building. Any member may use the grounds upon the payment of $2.

An enjoyable part of the rally was the description of a bicycle ride through Asia by Thomas G. Allen.

VIRGINIA REEL A-WHEEL

SOCIETY'S GRACEFUL CYCLISTS AT THE MICHAUX CARNIVAL.

The Indoor Riding Season of the Swell Bicycle Club Closes at Bowman's Academy with Some Pretty Exhibitions by the Members in Fancy Costume—The Michaux Drill One of the Features of a Very Attractive Programme.

Society's pet wheel club, the Michaux, had its final indoor ride of the season at Bowman's Academy last evening. The event was of considerable social importance, as about everybody who is anybody within the charmed circle was present. Indeed, no session of the swell club ever had so many spectators and riders as graced the occasion last evening.

There was delightful music, artistic arrangements of the club colors, glittering fancy costumes, graceful manoeuvres by the riders, the Virginia reel on wheels, dancing, and a collation. The programme was very entertaining to all concerned, and many said they were sorry when it ended.

The manoeuvres of the riders in costume were a revelation to those members who had not been in attendance at many of the club sessions. The Michaux drill, so-called, was exceedingly pretty to look upon, calling into play as it did the very essence of dignified fancy riding art. In this were seen such well-known members as Mrs. and Miss Minor, Miss Hawley, John E. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Detmold, Miss Quackenbush, R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., James Fargo, and H. S. Brown.

Much applause was given the riders in the Virginia reel. This proved to be one of the prettiest numbers of the evening.

The dancing took place toward the close of the entertainment, and was participated in by quite a large number, including the cyclists in costume. A few of those who looked on were Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.

With this carnival the Michaux Cycle Club will suspend its riding sessions for the Summer season to meet again with the coming of cold weather. Then it is very likely its affairs will be conducted on a more extensive scale, for its great success is assured, and new members can readily be added. It is a fact that had the Directors of the club desired it the membership today would be thrice as large as it is.

QUESTIONS FOR CYCLE MAKERS.

President Coleman Asks the Board of Trade Stockholders About Shows.

President Coleman of the National Cycle Board of Trade sent out a circular letter last evening to the stockholders of that organization asking for opinions on matters of general importance to the cycling world. The questions are:

NATIONAL CYCLE EXHIBITIONS.

1. Are you in favor of one or two National cycle exhibitions?
2. What city or cities do you prefer?
3. What dates do you recommend?
4. How many days should each exhibition continue?
5. What time should elapse betwen the closing of one exhibition and the opening of the other?
6. If two exhibitions are given, which should be held first, East or West?
7. Have you any suggestions to offer as to the National cycle exhibitions?

GUARANTEE.

1. Are you in favor of any guarantee?
2. Do you favor a three months' guarantee?
3. Do you favor a six months' guarantee?
4. Do you favor a twelve months' guarantee?
5. Do you favor a guarantee ending the year in which the bicycle is manufactured?
6. Will you sign an agreement to adopt a uniform Board of Trade guarantee if four-fifths of the members do so?
7. Have you any other suggestions to make as to guarantee?

The National Cycle Board of Trade has secured the exclusive right to hold cycle exhibitions in the Coliseum Building at Chicago for the term of five years. The Board of Trade is not compelled to hold an exhibition there this year, or any year; but has the option on giving certain specified notices of its intention to the Chicago Exhibition Company, which controls the Coliseum.

ON THE WRONG SCENT.

Maryland Cyclists Besiege the Naval Hydrographic Office for Maps.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has been put to some trouble by the careless announcement made in a Baltimore paper to the effect that that office was able to distribute charts of Maryland of special value to bicyclists. The office which has such charts in its possession is the United States Geological Survey.

The latter office prepared the sheets originally, it is understood, for the benefit of the War Department, as they show the various roads and represent the altitudes. The maps, of course, are of much practical use to those who ride, and naturally many of the wheelmen are desirous of obtaining these sheets.

The attack by bicyclists on the Naval Hydrographic Office has bewildered the officers attached to that branch. They have nothing to do with charts, save such as pertain to the sea, and for a week the officials have been wondering why any one should appeal to them for a map of the Maryland roads. The head of the office, Commander Sigsbee, has just commenced to ride the bicycle, and he says he did not take but what the application was a well directed satire on the part of envious Marylanders, who felt that, now he had taken to navigating a wheel, he would be likely to have a chart of adjacent roads.

Plans of the South Brooklyns.

There will be two divisions, a fast and a slow, in the semi-annual run of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to Patchogue on May 24. Both divisions will start from Tatum's, in Jamaica. Capt. Greene will lead the slow division, starting at 7 o'clock. The scorchers will get a-going at 8:30. The club having the largest number of survivors will receive a prize, as also will the individuals who compete.

President C. J. Obermeyer announces the following committees for the ensuing year: House—Frank J. Wilson, Chairman; H. E. Denninger, T. F. Christie, R. L. Smith, A. W. Hudson; Entertainment—V. L. Getman, Chairman; L. H. Shanks, Robert Tebo, A. E. Eckerson, F. Benson; Membership—W. H. Orser, J. J. Brady, C. H. Sargeant, R. L. Stillson.

Club runs have been scheduled as follows: Sunday, April 26—To Newark, N. J., and the Oranges, as the guests of the Vim Wheelmen of Newark. Leave clubhouse 8 A. M.

May 3—To Bergen Beach, 20 miles. Leave clubhouse 9 A. M.

May 10—To Plainfield, N. J., via Staten Island. Leave clubhouse 8 A. M.

May 17—To Far Rockaway. Leave clubhouse 8 A. M.

May 31—"Run around the block."

An Attractive List of Runs.

Runs scheduled by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn are as follows:

May 3, 8:30 A. M.—Garden City.
May 17, 8 A. M.—Tottenville.
May 30 and 31, 5 A. M.—Milford, Penn.
June 7, 8 A. M.—Amityville.
June 21, 8 A. M.—Plainfield.
July 4 and 5, 5 A. M.—Philadelphia.
July 19, 5 A. M.—Patchogue.
Aug. 2, 8 A. M.—Hampton.
Aug. 15 and 16, 2 P. M.—Seacliff.
Aug. 30, 8 A. M.—Rockaway Beach.
Sept. 5, 6, 7, 1:30 P. M.—Asbury Park.
Sept. 20, 8 A. M.—Willet's Point.

A New Club in Elmhurst.

At a meeting of the wheelmen of Elmhurst, (formerly Newtown,) L. I., held on Monday evening, a cycle club was organized, which will hereafter be known as the Elmhurst Wheelmen. This club starts off with a membership of eighteen, which bids fair to increase rapidly. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—Charles Covert; Vice President—Edward Richardson; Treasurer—Robert N. Irwin; Secretary—Benjamin H. Davis; Captain—James Bennett; First Lieutenant—William H. Furman.

Pitman Will Referee.

The Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs decided yesterday to invite Will R. Pitman, better known as "Happy Days" Pitman, to act as referee of the Irvington-Millburn handicap road race on Decoration Day. The judges and scorers will be announced at the general meeting of the association on Friday evening. Frank P. Prial will do the handicapping.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Among the early entries for the century run of the Twenty-second Regiment Cyclers to Patchogue on May 3 are F. J. Titus, Charles H. Staubach, P. Granger, E. Goodman, E. Bofinger, F. C. Peiffer, G. W. Judge, E. Hjertberg, W. H. Owens, J. T. Norton, G. Hollander, J. M. Gilmore, E. W. Goff, and C. B. Weeks.

—The Twentieth Century lamp for bicycles and carriages is proving a phenomenal seller, and the manufacturers are far behind with their orders. The Treasurer of the company said yesterday that he could ship 5,000 at once if he had them in stock.

—Few makes of bicycles are being pushed as vigorously in this market as the Syracuse and Empire wheels. Charles J. Stebbins, the metropolitan agent for these wheels, has them represented in many of the important clubs in this section.

—A theatre party and dinner will be given by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club on Saturday evening, May 2. This affair will be a love feast between the two factions, which had such a lively battle with ballots at the recent club election.

—"Charlie" Murphy made a quarter of a mile on the Savannah (Ga.) track on Monday with a flying start in 0:28 2-5. He had previously ridden eight miles. A strong wind aided the flier in making such fast time.

—The bicycle championships of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be decided at the Manhattan Beach track on Wednesday, May 27.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has been asked to referee the big meet to be held by the Kings County Wheelmen on June 27.

SHAKESPEARE'S POTOMAC STAKES.

Rules Changed and Admission Reduced to Help Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Notwithstanding a card that was light, a series of very interesting events, spiced with some rather brilliant racing, delighted the visitors at Bennings to-day. The attendance has been so light that the price of admission will hereafter be but 50 cents, with an extra charge of the same sum for admission to the private inclosure, where such betting as there is may be done. By permission of The Jockey Club, the rule has been suspended during this meeting so that there can be two races for three-year-olds and upward at less than one mile. This was done because the horses have not yet had work enough to enable them to race at over a mile.

To-day's feature was the Potomac Stakes, a six-furlong dash, for which there were six starters, Emotional having been scratched. This stake was won easily by the Waldens' colt, Shakespeare II., who galloped by Intermission, leaving the McLaughlin colt Premier, the first winner of the meeting, third.

Two favorites were winners, while Paladin, who easily captured the Blue and Gray Stakes on the first day, and who was a strong favorite for the one-mile-and-100-yard handicap, was the last to finish. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Kennel, 121 pounds, (McCafferty,) 8 to 5, won; Emotional, 104, (Keefe,) even, second; Mangrove, 118, (Ballard,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:10.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Azure, 99 pounds, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, won; Lizzie B. II., 106, (Ballard,) 5 to 1, second; Grey Bird, 95, (Hewitt,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:57 3-5. Bragalone, Bronx, Wandering Willie, and Privateer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Potomac Stakes. Shakespeare II., 117 pounds, (Sims,) 9 to 5, won; Intermission, 112, (Littlefield,) 3 to 1, second; Premier, 117, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Palmerston, Belle Washington, and Sebastian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Brisk, 106 pounds, (Littlefield,) even, won; Allen L., 111, (Murphy,) 11 to 5, second; Pitfall, 103, (Johns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Watchman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards. Captain T., 105 pounds, (Keefe,) 2 to 1, won; Mrs. Stuart, 95, (O'Leary,) 7 to 1, second; Paladin, 116, (Littlefield,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:52 2-5.

The following are the entries for the races tomorrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Will Elliott and Buckrene, 124 pounds each; Grellan, 121; Volley, 107.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds. Buddha and Eldolin, 111 pounds each; Arbuckle and Aunt Sally, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Factotum and Silk, 108 pounds each; Edna May and Septour, 103 each; Sir Jo n, 101; Tende.n ss, 50.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Burlingham, 110 pounds; Clarus, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Virginia Hurdle Race. One mile and a half. Judge Morrow, 173 pounds; Mars Chan, 162; War Bonnet, 155; April Fool, 142.

Winners at Epsom Races.

LONDON, April 21.—No American horses were started in the races run at the Epsom Spring meeting, though Richard Croker had Americus entered for the great Surrey Handicap, and Nantucket and Red Banner in the Westminster Plate.

The principal race of the day was for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, a handicap at two miles and a quarter. This had fifteen starters and was won by a length and a half by W. M. Redfern's Fatherless, with Col. Clitherow's The Rays second, a neck in front of Leopold de Rothschold's Piesole, third. Banquet II., formerly owned by M. F. Dwyer, ran unplaced. The time was 4:13.

F. W. Taylor's filly, Royal Rose, won the Great Surrey Handicap at five furlongs, with Lord Wolverton's Ugly second and L. Brassey's Pardalo third.

The Westminster Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Mrs. Langtry's Amphion-Biwatsky filly, Amphibia, with Tom Cannon's filly Sea Mist, by Ocean Wave-Marteleta, second, and the Duke of Devonshire's filly Bayolia, by Friar's Balsam-Chaplet, third.

OCEAN COUNTY HUNT RUN.

A Pleasant Chase in the Early Morning at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—A heavy thunderstorm during the night made the air cool and pleasant this morning, when the members of the Ocean County Hounds left the kennels at 7:30 for an early chase over the timber. Leaving the clubhouse and galloping through the dense woods to the north of Greenville, the hounds were sent away. Skirting a swamp full of stagnant water, and crossing the Vanoco Creek on Burr's Bridge, the pack set off at a swinging gait through a stretch of open country, over two deserted farms, and through the fragrant pines till they reached the old red bridge and the road to Ellenwood. Here they turned toward Herbertsville, and after leaving behind them seven or eight stiff fences and a hard double, reached the banks of the Manasquan River.

Fording an inlet, they scampered along its southerly bank till they came to the old bridge across the Manasquan inlet, where a check of a few minutes was very welcome. Picking up the scent again on the other side, the field skirted over the country estate of Mr. Jeck, of New-York, and then turned toward Point Pleasant. But that resort was not their destination, and they doubled for Allaire, in the vicinity of which deserted settlement the "kill" took place.

Those in the saddle were Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master, on Shamrock; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, on Tipperary Boy; Mrs. E. Robbins Walker on Echo, W. Dwyer on The Countess, Richard W. Houghton on Pansy Blossom, and C. Cunningham on Lord Lyon.

A wild fox, which was successfully trapped uninjured yesterday, will be turned loose for the hunt Saturday.

FOR BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Successful Sale of Boxes and Seats to Members Last Evening.

The sale of boxes and seats for the fourth annual Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, to be held May 4 to 9, inclusive, was held last evening, only members being allowed to bid. The boxes were held at an upset price of $100 each, thirty being disposed of for a total of $4,200, and 200 seats for a total of $2,500. Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, acted as auctioneer, and was very successful in coaxing good prices out of the members.

The top price paid was $225, which was bid by W. N. Dykman, President of the club. Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff paid $175. Other purchasers of boxes were F. G. Dodge, G. H. Litchfield, J. Rogers Maxwell, H. A. Lattin, W. L. Candee, C. G. Street, Col. Partridge, J. H. Walbridge, A. J. Nutting, J. C. Hoagland, John Arbuckle, C. I. Richards, C. A. Moore, Sturgis Coffin, P. N. Sproull, W. A. Jamison, L. J. Busby, and G. H. Coutts.

Entries which have been already received number 360, not including those by telegraph, details of which are expected to-day. The list will be over a hundred in excess of that of a year ago. It is understood that Messrs. Keene, Potter, and Waterbury will show polo ponies with mallet and ball, there being a number of entries in this new class.

Riding Exhibition at Durland's.

A free exhibition of horseback riding to music will be given by the Wednesday Evening Class at Durland's Academy this evening at 8 o'clock. This will be the closing of the class' indoor work for the season. The entertainment will close with a jeu de barre contest between members of the class.

The entries for the horse show at Durland's Academy next week closed yesterday. All the classes filled better than was expected, and a good show, both as to the number and quality of the exhibits, is assured. The academy is being put in shape for the exhibition, which begins on Monday, continuing throughout the week.

Ben Brush in Kentucky.

Word has been received from Lexington, Ky., that M. F. Dwyer's colt Ben Brush has arrived at the race course there in good condition. He had a lively spin over the track yesterday that showed that he had stood the railroad trip well and had lost none of the speed shown in his preliminary work at the Brooklyn track during the past week. He will surely start in the Derby to be run May 6.

FAIR AND FRUITFUL

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western-bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the Bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints, and rheumatism.

METEOR WILL RACE IN MAY

THE EMPEROR'S YACHT FAST APPROACHING COMPLETION.

Capt. Arenhold to Represent the Emperor in the Yacht's Early Races—Designer Watson Has Tried to Build an Improved Britannia—Her Mainmast Will Be Shorter than Those of Modern Vessels—Steam Yachts for Wealthy Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 11.—The Emperor of Germany's new cutter, Meteor, looks a very sweet and handsome vessel as she lays under the shed she has been built in at Meadowside, the building yard of Messrs. Henderson at Partick here. Designed by Mr. Watson, with less beam than Valkyrie III., she has finer ends, and has considerably less hollow in her floor than our last challenger. Indeed, her underwater body comes nearer Britannia than Valkyrie, which means that she carries her body with easy lines into the keel, or, as we used to say, her heel. The cutter has been built in an open shed, without the secrecy observed in building the American challengers—in the same yard, but Mr. G. L. Watson preserves the same secrecy about her dimensions which he observed on previous occasions—and for which there seems no occasion, unless there is some prospect of the cutter being a challenger for the America's Cup. Mr. Watson denies that there is any such intention, but this is to be expected.

Mr. Watson, however, says that it is intended to race the new Meteor against Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita in the Thames and early English Channel matches. Mr. Watson knows the Emperor will not be on board, but will be represented by Capt. Arenhold of the German Navy who represented the Emperor aboard his twenty-rater Vineta last season. In opposition to various rumors, Prince Henry of Prussia will not represent his brother, the Emperor, in the earlier matches the Meteor may sail in.

The cutter is planked up to the covering board and ready to get her decks laid. Her under-water planking is American rock elm, bolted to what I suspected to be nickel steel frames. The cutter's counter is some feet longer, and with her lesser beam is drawn out finer than the Valkyrie III. Her bow is not so long as the Valkyrie's, but shows more overhang than the Britannia. What Mr. Watson has evidently aimed at was building, if possible, an improved Britannia. How far he has succeeded the early Thames matches will show. She is to have an Oregon pine mast, but Mr. Watson has not fixed whether the boom is to be steel or Oregon pine.

Mr. Watson has discovered the mistake of heavy spars, which of course means more ballast, and, while the Meteor's lower mast will be short in comparison with recently built cutters, her topmast will be longer for light-weather topsails. The bowsprit will be some longer than our recent fashion, the intention being to get speed by stretching canvass more fore and aft than usual, with a lower hoist, and less lead in consequence. The Ailsa and the Satanita have both been improved by lighter spars and less lead, and the Satanita, by some trimming of her ballast that gives her a grip to windward she never had before.

The Meteor has been built under our new measurement rule, which is not remarkable, since girth has been a dominant factor in measurement on the Baltic since yacht building was started in its waters. Some of our older authorities here have also believed in this factor, which, however, runs against our plank on edge build. The Emperor, no doubt, believes that our new rule has been framed as a concession to the superior wisdom of the Teutonic race, and can have no objection to the adoption of a rule which may be traceable to German insight.

Mr. G. L. Watson insists that our new rule will benefit yacht building, as new rules are bound to do; but his opinion, extracted with much difficulty, is founded on the greater comfort to owners and crews and the greater chance of long life to racing yachts. He cannot avoid some doubts as to any increase of speed, but in the meantime comfort and durable construction are of material importance. The coming season will no doubt test the rule, but it is to be hoped that the Emperor's cutter will be faster than the old-rule cutters, of which the Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita are our representatives.

The waste pipe of the new Meteor is well below the water line, and cannot be used as a mark for trim by any future Dunravens, and prove a source of discussion. Although the Meteor in profile has a strong resemblance to the Valkyrie III., end on, the resemblance is less apparent. With less beam and less hollow below, the Meteor is not a Valkyrie III. "compacted," has easier lines all over, and is altogether a more handsome boat. Since white is the favorite uniform of the Emperor, and the fashionable color for yachts, the Meteor will, like the Ailsa, be painted white.

Our forty-rater class last season were all painted white, the Isolde, the Caress, and the Carina, and were known as the white class. This season the color is to be retained. The Isolde is at Sandbank, Cly

OLD DIFFERENCES SETTLED

BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK CONGREGATIONALISTS HAVE REUNITED.

The Parent Church Association Was Divided by the Rev. Dr. Buddington at the Time of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Trial—First Move for Reunion Was Made by the Rev. Dr. Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

After a separation of twenty years, the two associations of the Congregational Churches of New-York and Brooklyn have at last taken the first definite step toward a reunion.

At the Spring meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches, held yesterday, at the Park Congregational Church, Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, it was unanimously voted to join the Manhattan Association.

These two organizations, which include in their membership all the churches of this denomination in New-York and Brooklyn, divided twenty years ago, when the Manhattan Association was formed.

The New-York and Brooklyn Association, the parent body is a very old organization, and at one time contained all the churches. The trouble which led to the separation grew indirectly out of the Beecher trial. Plymouth Church dismissed one of its members without a fair trial, according to the views of some. The late Rev. Dr. Buddington, at that time pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was particularly outspoken, and in a measure led the revolt. The Manhattan Association was formed, and to-day it numbers in its membership more churches than the parent body. Among the influential Brooklyn churches belonging to it are the Central, Dr. Behrends; Church of the Pilgrims, Dr. Storrs; Clinton Avenue, Dr. McLeod, and Tompkins Avenue, Dr. Meredith, and in New-York the Broadway Tabernacle.

Of the old organization, the chief church has always been Plymouth Church, and from it has come the strength of the desire for a union. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has ever since he took charge of Mr. Beecher's church been very anxious to see this brought about, and he was made the Chairman of the committee which drew up the plan of reunion. With him were associated Dr. James D. Roberts and H. D. Annable.

The other churches in the New-York and Brooklyn Association, all of which were represented, were the Beecher Memorial Church, Brooklyn; the Central Congregational Church, New-York; the East Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the First Congregational Church, Dunton, L. I.; the First Congregational Church, Roslyn Highlands, L. I.; the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn Hills, L. I.; Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Plymouth Church, Canarsie; the Port Chester Congregational Church, Rochester Avenue Church, Rockaway Avenue Church, the Swedish Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, and Union Congregational Church, Richmond Hill.

Dr. Lyman Abbott was unable to be present owing to the funeral of his brother, Dean Austin Abbott, which took place yesterday. Plymouth Church was represented, however, by Benjamin F. Blair, a lay member.

The session was called to order by the Rev. D. Butler Pratt of the Beecher Memorial Church, the Moderator. After the devotional exercises, there was a call for candidates to be examined for licensure to preach. One gentleman, William C. Webster, presented himself. He was questioned as to his fitness in regard to education and belief. It was finally decided to put off further examination until an executive session of the ministers could be held at some other time.

The programme next announced that the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Manhattan Conference would report that the joint committees have agreed upon a plan of union of the two bodies, which the association will be asked to ratify.

In the absence of Dr. Abbott, the Rev. Horace Porter, the scribe of the association, read a letter from him outlining the plan of union.

The committee, after a meeting with the committee representing the Manhattan Conference, had decided that the two organizations should accept the constitution and rules of the Manhattan Association, and that the new organization should be known as the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference of Congregational Churches.

Dr. Abbott's letter contained a form of resolution which it was suggested the association should adopt. This resolution declared for a union on the two bases already named, and that such union should go into effect May 14, 1896, the occasion of the next meeting of the Manhattan Conference.

At this meeting, which is to be held in Dr. Meredith's Church, in Tompkins Avenue, the same proposition will be laid before the conference, and if it agrees to it, as in all probability it will, the association's members will be admitted, and, by a roll call of the churches of the two bodies, the consolidation will be finally effected.

Hardly had Dr. Abbott's letter and the accompanying resolution been read before the Rev. Albert F. Newton was on his feet and had moved its adoption.

The resolution found a half dozen seconders almost as quickly, one of whom, the Rev. William L. Lloyd, told how he had "defended the sainted Henry Ward Beecher before this association," and how Mrs. Beecher had written him a letter the next day thanking him.

"Congregationalism is strong in Brooklyn," said Dr. Lloyd, "and weak in New-York, but, with the aid of the action taken at this meeting, in twenty-five years the New-York churches will show as strong a front as those in Brooklyn."

Mr. Blair then spoke for Plymouth Church in favor of the plan. The only sign of opposition to it was from one minister, who wanted to know if the constitution and rules of the Manhattan differed from those of the New-York and Brooklyn association.

He was assured by the scribe that there was no practical difference.

The Rev. Mr. Newton then suggested that in the records of the day the names of Dr. Abbott and of Plymouth Church's representative should be brought in, though Dr. Abbott could not be present.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then put and carried without opposition. At the suggestion of some one in the audience all sang the Doxology.

This, the most important business, having been settled, the programme of addresses was taken up, and William L. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, was introduced, to discuss "The Cultivation of Vacant City Lots by the Unemployed." He said, in part:

"In 1894, during a time of great depression, the plan of cultivating vacant city lots was brought forward by the Mayor of Detroit. Many must have help, at least for a time, and the question was, Shall these people be carried along without a chance to make a return, or shall they be helped without the loss of self-respect?

"The plan was to let them go to work on lots lying vacant. The plan succeeded, and was copied in other cities. It was taken up in Brooklyn last year, but late in the year. Twelve hundred dollars was subscribed, of which $600 was expended, and the products equalled or more than equalled the amount invested.

"This year, a large tract of land has been put in the hands of a committee, which was appointed by Mayor Schieren and retained by Mayor Wurster. This land—about twenty acres in extent—is owned by the German-American Improvement Company, and is situated in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The land will be divided into plots of one-sixth or one-eighth of an acre, each of which will be assigned to some man or family.

"One large plot will, however, be retained in one place, to be cultivated under the direction of the committee. This is to give the men a chance to make return for the seeds and tools furnished them, and also to give employment at small wages to a few of the most destitute, who need help at once."

Mr. Nichols went on to explain that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has offered to furnish transportation for these small farmers, and asked his hearers to try and find men who could be helped by being thus set to work for themselves. The greatest difficulty, he said, was to find men who needed help and who were at the same time really able to make good use of the opportunity thus given them.

The Rev. J. M. Whiton was the other speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, the Weak Point in Current Protestantism." He made a plea for an observance of the sacrament, which should be not only a reminder of a past life, but an influence on our present lives.

At the close of his speech a representative of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions talked about the Armenian massacres, and read some letters from missionaries which, he declared, ought to move the heart of "our great and good President," or even "that cynical little Unitarian who sits at the head of our affairs of State, Secretary Olney."

"The Element of Song in the Church Service" was discussed at the evening meeting, the Rev. William Lloyd speaking on "Music as an Aid to Devotion," followed by a general discussion, in which Dr. Cyrus Hamlin took a leading part. Special music was furnished by the Park Church choir.

NEW-JERSEY CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Twenty-eighth Annual Convention in Session at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Congregational Association of New-Jersey was opened in the First Congregational Church here to-day. It will continue until to-morrow night. The association includes all Congregational Churches in New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

The Rev. Charles A. Savage of Orange Valley was elected Moderator and President. The Rev. William J. Sweet of Passaic was chosen as Scribe. The Rev. Levi W. Hainer, pastor of the First Church, made an address of welcome, and the Moderator answered it. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Charles L. Goodrich of Plainfield, then made a short address on "Vision and Life."

The Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. W. Forbes Cooley, read a report showing what the association had accomplished since its last convention. In that period two chruches have been received into the association, the Dover Church and the Kensington Church of Philadelphia. There has been a gain in membership of 285, makine the total now 9,955. The benevolent contributions during the year have amounted to $48,658, a falling off from the previous year of over $2,500. This shows an average contribution from each member of $4.88. The contributions for home expenses have amounted to $151,758, an increase of nearly $8,000 over former years.

OBJECT TO THE M'CALL BILL.

Anti-Semites Want the Stone Immigration Bill Passed.

The American Anti-Semite Association has entered a vigorous protest against the passage of the McCall Educational Test bill, in a circular addressed to the immigration authorities on Ellis Island.

The circular states that the immigrants from Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Asia, Italy, Roumania, Servia, and Africa are undesirable. It recommends the passage of the Stone Consular Certificate bill to be applied to immigrants from those countries, and advises the United States Consulates be instructed to consider as desirable immigrants only those who for five years previous have been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits with their own manual labor.

In its protest against the McCall bill the circular declared that the educational test is entirely inadequate to debar the Jews, because, with few exceptions, they can read and write what the circular terms the "Hebrew jargon."

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney merely smiled when asked what his opinion of the circular was.

New Trolley Roads on Long Island.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 21.—William L. Wood of this village last night received a letter from President Benjamin Norton of the Brooklyn Trolley Company, stating that if a franchise were promptly granted his company to run a trolley road from Jamaica to Hempstead, work on the new road would be commenced in thirty days. The farmers of the district held meetings in Hicksville in favor of the project, and, no doubt, the necessary consent and franchises will be promptly given. The Brooklyn Heights Company is to extend its line through Newtown. The farmers of Hicksville and Hempstead are jubilant over the prospect of having the trolley run through the villages.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Weather Bureau has issued its crop bulletin for the week ended yesterday. The following are abstracts:

New-England.—Grass and fruit buds have started very fast, the latter dangerously so; snowdrifts and frosts still in extreme north.

New-York.—Trees budding and grass and wheat brightening wonderfully, but good rains badly needed; rye generally wintered poorly; sugar season almost over, quality good; hops being uncovered.

New-Jersey.—Abnormally high temperatures have given great impetus to all vegetation; early fruit trees blossoming; rye improving.

Pennsylvania.—Wheat and grass improving, but many fields injured by last year's drought; tobacco plants up and fruit trees blooming; rain needed.

Maryland.—Wheat and grass have been much improved; oats coming up; tobacco plants plentiful; all reports of fruit favorable; rain needed.

Virginia.—Winter wheat has improved; corn planting is being pushed; tobacco plants flourishing; fruit blooms abundant.

North Carolina.—Reports not as discouraging as anticipated; crops are doing fairly well; cotton up in South, and tobacco nearly large enough to transplant.

South Carolina.—Early corn up; late corn and cotton also coming well; small grain looking fairly well, except Spring oats, which are dying out; pastures generally improved; cotton planting slackens, being too dry.

Georgia.—Bulk of all crops planted, but germination and growth at a standstill for want of moisture; corn generally very good stand, and some fields being cultivated; wheat and oats suffering for rain; fruits very promising.

Florida.—Oats maturing prematurely; strawberries, tomatoes, beans, and melons damaged; late planted cotton and corn now giving good stand, and without early rains irretrievable damage will result.

Alabama.—Corn nearly all planted, and cotton about two-thirds planted, both making good stands; other crops doing well.

Mississippi.—Corn and cotton growing rapidly and being worked; vegetables and fruit doing well; pastures good; oats fine.

Louisiana.—Early cotton and corn good, stands, and being worked; rice planting progressing slowly; cane and grasses improved.

Texas.—Rain is needed over western portions of the State to insure a stand of cotton, and also for wheat and oats; corn is doing well.

Arkansas.—Corn planting about completed; wheat, oats, potatoes, and fruit doing well.

Tennessee.—All growing crops in fine condition; cotton planting progressing favorably; tobacco plants looking well; fruit prospects excellent.

Kentucky.—All vegetation advancing rapidly, wheat generally improved, though so poor as to be plowed under; oats, grasses, and garden stuff look well.

Missouri.—Wheat has suffered for rain in some central and southwestern counties, but elsewhere is generally doing well; cotton planting commenced; pasturage good; fruit prospects excellent.

Illinois.—Winter wheat, rye, and grasses greatly improved and doing finely; oats coming up; gardens and potatoes planted, also some corn; preparation of corn land general; fruit blossoms profuse.

Indiana.—Wheat, barley, rye, clover, and grass advanced rapidly; oats nearly all sown; fruit in bloom; plowing for corn continues.

West Virginia.—Wheat improving, but many fields poor, and some have been plowed for oats or corn; fruit trees heavily laden with blossoms.

Ohio.—Conditions very favorable for plowing and planting; all vegetation improved; apples, apricots, cherries, pears, peaches, and plums blooming.

Michigan.—Winter wheat, rye, and grass are doing finely; plowing and oat and grass seeding in progress.

Wisconsin.—Wheat greatly improved, especially in localities where it was thought to have been entirely Winter killed; oats all sown and general farm work well advanced in Southern section.

Minnesota.—Soil very wet and drying weather needed; grass and Winter and early sown grain started nicely; fruit trees wintered well.

Iowa.—Grass and small grain are making fine stand; Winter wheat generally promising; plowing for corn well advanced.

North Dakota.—Rain and snow stopped all farm work.

South Dakota.—Some wheat above ground, elsewhere retarded by cool weather.

Nebraska.—Good growing week; very little corn planted, and only in southern counties; fruit trees blooming profusely, and generally uninjured by frost of 18th.

Kansas.—Wheat much improved and growing rapidly; corn coming up in southern and central counties, and is a good stand; fruit promised full crop, but injured some by Saturday's frost; grass supporting stock in south.

Oklahoma.—Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, grass, and garden vegetables have made good growth, and are generally in excellent condition.

Montana.—Stock suffered more than at any time during Winter, and some loss reported; heavy snow will insure plenty of water for irrigation.

Wyoming.—Week too cold for crop growth, and too stormy for much farm work; all classes of stock have suffered more during the past week than any of the season.

Idaho.—Soil in excellent condition, but unfavorable weather retarded farm work and growth of vegetation.

Colorado.—Week unfavorable; severe cold snap has injured fruit.

New-Mexico.—Past week very unfavorable. Severe frosts damaged fruits badly.

Arizona.—Wheat and barley sown in northern counties, with first crop of alfalfa cut in southern; ranges short and dry; stock looking fairly well; considerable snow in mountains.

Utah.—Farm operations entirely suspended; fruit injured by frosts.

Washington.—Week not generally favorable to growth; frosts have done some injury to fruit.

Oregon.—Weather unfavorable to growth and farming operations.

California.—Heavy frosts, very detrimental to crops; destroying to a great extent early fruits.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

HOW THE NEW BICYCLE BAGGAGE LAW IS REGARDED.

Railroad Men Look Upon the Measure as Unjust, but Orders Have Been Given to Enforce It—President Depew's Facetious Friends—One Man Wants His Horse and Wagon Carried as Personal Baggage—Notes of Various Interests.

Orders were issued yesterday to such subordinates of the New-York Central and the West Shore Railroads as may be concerned in the handling of bicycles at the railway stations or on trains to comply with the provisions of the new law regarding the free transportation of bicycles as baggage. No passenger can claim free transportation for more than one bicycle at a time.

President Chauncey M. Depew was in receipt of several communications yesterday—some jocular and some serious—relative to the operation of this new law. An old friend of his called at the Grand Central Station early in the day and explained to Mr. Depew that he intended to operate a horseless carriage to a point several miles up the Hudson and he desired to arrange for its free transportation back to New-York as personal baggage. Another facetious gentleman appeared in the office of the New-York Central's President with a grievance. He had two or three big messes of fish—designed for personal use only—which he desired to have placed in a baggage car and carried to his home up the river free of charge, as personal baggage. Of course he could not see why he should be required to pay for the fish as freight—the fish were his personal belongings, he said, and essential to the comfort of himself and his family.

From a New-York business man came the following epistle:

Dear Mr. Depew:—I do not ride a bicycle, but I frequently drive to Tarrytown, and finding it too late to return the same night, I have to put up my horse and stay ata hotel there. Can I not make an arrangement with your railroad company to bring back my horse and carriage on your trains as personal baggage—free of charge, of course?

A. B.

Mr. Depew, although regarding the bicycle baggage law as unjust to the railroads, was not disposed yesterday to discuss it. "It is the fixed policy of the New-York Central to obey the laws," he said.

One of the old employes of the New-York Central, who, being stationed in Albany, watched the fight over the Armstrong bill with much interest, said: "It looked to me just this way. The wheelmen came to Albany with a big political club. 'Here we are,' they said, '100,000 strong in the State and with a petition of 40,000 signatures. If you don't pass this bill, we will all vote against you at the next election.' So the members of the Legislature had to pass it, and the Governor had to sign it. Now I felt just like getting right into the middle of the fight and telling those lawmakers and the Governor: 'Here are 95,000 railroad men, all voters. If you make the railroads carry bicycles free you increase the work and the responsibility of every man of us. And you diminish the revenues of our employers so that they may have to cut down our salaries. I guess we can all remember that on election day, as well as the wheelmen can remember the other side of the question.'

"Gov. Morton let slip a conspicuous opportunity to do right in the face of political pressure," said another prominent railroad man. "Cleveland resisted a far greater pressure when, as Governor, he vetoed the demagoguish bill meddling with the earnings of elevated railroads in this city, on the ground that a railroad corporation possessed certain vested rights. Its charter was in effect a contract with the State, and the State had no right to hamper it in the proper care and conduct of its property. I am a member of the League of American Wheelmen, and I have not yet met a wheelman who believes individually that it would be right to compel a railroad company to carry his wheel for nothing. Thousands of wheelmen were undoubtedly induced to sign a petition for the passage of the Armstrong bill because they were led to believe that the standing of their organization was an issue in the controversy. In the mein this bicycle baggage crusade against the railroads was practically what you might call a fight of the walking delegate."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Statement by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald Concerning Rumors.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, made a statement yesterday concerning a report that a large amount of securities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had disappeared, and no account therefor had been given. He said that he did not believe the public correctly understood the Baltimore and Ohio Company situation and what was being done to readjust its affairs.

Previous to the receivership, he explained, the company had been negotiating to obtain a large sum of money for the purpose of retiring its floating debt, and acquiring new capital for its needs. The first information presented directly to the New-York Directors in this matter was made by Major Alexander Shaw, who, for a long time, had been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the road, and had been closely identified with the late President in its management. A presentation was made by Major Shaw of the accounts of the company, which did not in any way disclose such a condition as is now indicated by reports from Baltimore.

"Since the appointment of receivers and the appointment of this committee," says Gen. Fitzgerald, "Mr. Stephen Little was instructed to make a full examination of all the affairs of the company, from the commencement of President Mayer's administration, in 1888, to the latest possible period. That examination is now being conducted, and all of the questions presented in the announcements of the Baltimore Committee are being thoroughly and fully examined by Mr. Litle. When his report is completed, it will be presented to the security holders. It is proper, however, to state that, so far, there has been nothing disclosed that suggests that there has been a loss or improper use of any securities.

"The committee of which I am Chairman has, therefore, taken up three questions: (1) The management of the property, (2) its financial condition, and (3) its physical condition. The company has been placed in the hands of able and competent management, and examinations are being made as to its physical and financial condition. As soon as these examinations are completed a plan will be submitted for the treatment of the problems that will be presented by these reports. In the meantime, the receivers have arranged to have the present rolling stock put in effective condition, and are now engaged in arranging for additional rolling stock, greatly needed by the company, which, when obtained, it is believed, will add largely to the net earnings of the company."

Northern Pacific Reorganization.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Whatever doubt there may have been as to the intention of Brayton Ives to keep faith with the reorganization committees of the Northern Pacific was dispelled yesterday when answer was filed to the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Compahy by Mr. Ives, admitting all of the allegations of the complaint.

All of the parties who have come into court are now on record as agreeing to the reorganization by accepting the decree of foreclosure asked for. There is apparently now no opposition to the reorganization plan, but it is learned that the effort centred in Philadelphia in the interest of stockholders has assumed such proportions as to make further concessions and moderations in the plan necessary. If this cannot be accomplished, it is stated, the movement is likely to be heard in the courts. It is asserted that unless the modifications are made a suit will be instituted to protect the preferred stockholders and trust bonds, which are held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Pacific Roads Minority Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The minority report of Senator Morgan on the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill was laid before the Senate this morning by Mr. Pugh, for Mr. Morgan, who is absent on account of illness. Mr. Morgan refers, with apparent surprise, to the joint action of the sub-committees of the House and Senate, through which agency the bill was constructed. Mr. Morgan evidently considers the matter as irregular.

Of the joint bill proposed this minority report expresses the opinion that on its face its leading features have been dictated by a combination of railroad magnates, who have combined in a general plan that is intended to secure to themselves great advantages at the expense of the people. Speaking of Mr. C. P. Huntington, Senator Morgan continues: Without attempting, in this paper, to array the evidence of fraud and peculation which Huntington's testimony vainly attempts to conceal, attention is drawn to the fact that his evasions of the truth as if is thoroughly established are his main reliance for misleading Congress in his effort to capture the Central Pacific Railroad, after it has made him and his three or four associates enormously rich, on the plea that his pride impels him to save the road from bankruptcy, to which his fraudulent dealing seems to have driven it."

Mr. Morgan dissents from the plan embraced in the reported bill, and, with a view to getting the action of the Senate on a different plan, moves to commit the bill, with instructions in accordance with those heretofore laid before the Senate in resolutions that have been published.

Trans-Missouri Business.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The representatives of the trans-Missouri railroads returned yesterday from the Denver meeting, which did not accomplish all that was set before it. No agreement was reached as to party rates west of the Missouri, and the readjustment of the Missouri River-Colorado rate trouble was left open. These two matters will be taken up at a special meeting to be held here next Thursday. It was decided to take out the round-trip rate—Kansas City-Glenwood Springs—which has been badly scalped in Denver. It was found necessary, on account of manipulation by brokers, to use the joint agency and deposit restriction hereafter on all Summer tourist rates from the Missouri River to Colorado common points. Offices will be established in Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Denver.

Empire State Express Seating Capacity.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has decided to insert in all advertisements of the famous Empire State express a line explaining that only as many passengers can be carried on that train as can be seated. This step is rendered necessary by the frequent attempts of travelers to board the train after it is completely filled. Conductors and trainmen have found it difficult at times to convince such urgent but belated persons that orders were to allow no more passengers on the train than could find seats. The seating capacity of the Empire State express is 223 persons.

A. H. Paget Elected Treasurer.

Almeric Hugh Paget, son-in-law of the Hon. William C. Whitney, was elected Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company at a meeting of the Directors held in this city yesterday. Charles E. Warren, who has been both Secretary and Treasurer, will retain the post of Secretary.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—It is expected that the convention of the American Medical Congress, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., May 5 to 8, will be largely attended from the Eastern and New-England States. The Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," is a direct line from the East to Atlanta, making the trip from New-York in less than twenty-four hours. The low rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been made for this occasion.

—Russell Sage said yesterday regarding the bill which passed the Assembly Monday night, providing that surface railroads in the State sell thirty tickets for passengers for $1, that such a bill was most unjust, and that the ultimate result of its passage would be the confiscation of all surface railroad properties in the State.

—In future, the Union Pacific officials will keep clear of brokers and secret cut rates, the legal department having ruled since the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown case that a road in the hands of a court must confine itself to meeting the secret cut rates of competitors when discovered with open tariffs wherever made.

—The Staten Island Midland Railroad Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Albany a certificate of extension of route in the town of Middletown, Richmond County. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company filed a certificate of extension through Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, town of Newtown.

—Articles of Incorporation of the Chicago, Hammond and Western Railroad have been filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill. It is proposed to build a road from Blue Island, Ill., to a point in Dupage County, to connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. The capital stock is $1,500,000.

—The Assembly Railroads Committee in Albany will report favorably the Nixon bill ratifying and confirming all consolidations of street surface railroads and designating the local authorities in cities, villages, and towns who are to give consents to the operations of railroads.

—At the annual election of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railroad of Brooklyn, held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. This road has never been in operation, the election being held merely to keep the charter.

—Supreme Court Judge Burr Mattie, in Ithaca, this State, yesterday granted the application of the Watkins and Havana Railroad to change its name to the Elmira and Seneca Lake Railroad.

—Suit has been instituted against the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad by the Central Trust Company, as trustees, for the recovery of about $500,000 of defaulted interest.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain in southern and central portions, snow in extreme northern portions in the early morning, followed by clearing weather in the southern portions, slightly warmer in southern portions Wednesday afternoon, variable winds, shifting to northwesterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, local rains, followed by fair, slightly warmer in southern portion, northwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair during the day, but local showers are probable, cooler, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by local showers in the interior, warmer in western portions, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme northern portion, variable winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, light to fresh westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, winds shifting to easterly. ARKANSAS, fair in southwest, local showers in northeast portions, cooler in western portions, variable winds. TENNESSEE, local showers, followed by clearing weather, northeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, preceded by showers in western portion in the early morning, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and cooler, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair during the day, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, slightly warmer, fresh and brisk westerly winds. OHIO, generally fair, fresh and brisk westerly winds, decreasing in force, cooler in southeast portion. INDIANA, fair, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by local showers in extreme southern portion, cooler in extreme southern portion, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, light to fresh northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light to fresh variable winds, shifting to southerly. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by local showers in southern portion, northerly to easterly winds. IOWA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

KANSAS, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in western portions. COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WYOMING, fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, cooler in northern portion Wednesday night.

The barometer has fallen, except in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, where there has been a slight increase in pressure. The depression which was central over the lower lake region this morning is now central over Southern New-York, and a second disturbance has appeared north of Montana, where the barometer has fallen four-tenths of an inch during the day.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in New-England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley, remained about stationary in the Southern States, and it is much warmer in the Northwest. Local showers have occurred during the day in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

The weather continues fair in the Gulf States and from Ohio and Michigan westward to the Rocky Mountains. Showers are likely to continue in New-England and New-York, and generally fair weather will prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Northwest.

HOTELS.

THE AUDUBON.

This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 89th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Pish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

THE LANGHAM,

5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.

Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.

H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.

HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.

C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)

SELECT PATRONAGE.

Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

SOME ONE STOLE THE ELECTRICITY.

Brooklyn Saloon Lamps Connected with Trolley Wire.

Richard Redamacher, a saloon keeper of 55 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, was accused in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday of stealing electricity.

The complainant was Henry M. Brockbank, Superintendent of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. Mr. Brockbank said that the company's linemen recently discovered a wire leading from the main feed wire through a tree into Redamacher's saloon, which was illuminated with electricity. Mr. Brockbank visited the saloon several nights ago, after giving orders to the men in the power house to shut off the electricity at 9 o'clock. Promptly at 9 o'clock the electric lights in the saloon went out, and all the trolley cars stopped for lack of power. This experiment convinced Mr. Brockbank that Redamacher's electricity was stolen from his company's wires, and he obtained a warrant for the saloon keeper's arrest.

Redamacher said he supposed a regular electric light company was supplying him with lights. He said two young men, who represented themselves as agents, made an arrangement to supply him with light, and that they called every month for their money. He was paroled for trial.

SUCCESS OF THE LOAN EXHIBIT.

New Attractions to be Offered by Daughters of American Revolution.

The second day of the loan exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday was as much of a success as was the opening reception on Monday.

It is expected to have music, addresses, and recitations each evening during the week, as an additional attraction to the exhibit. To-day a 5 o'clock tea, for which there will be no charge, will be begun.

Several new exhibits were received yesterday. One was a pastel portrait of George Washington when he was eighteen years old. The picture belongs to Miss Baker of East Maryland. A log which was taken from the tree under which Washington assumed the command of the American Army, in July, 1775, was also among the new exhibits.

The George Washington exhibit belonging to Miss Goldsborough of Baltimore, Md., containing a portrait of Washington and many of his personal effects, will be placed on exhibition to-day.

Long Island Presbytery in Session.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., April 21.—The annual meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island began here this evening. The sermon was preached by the Moderator, the Rev. Frederick G. Bebee. The convention will last through to-morrow. Most of the work will be done in the morning. The visiting delegates are being entertained by the villagers. The Presbytery will elect delegates to the General Assembly, which will meet next month, before adjourning.

On Trial for Pearl Bryan's Murder.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21.—Scott Jackson, the dental student, was placed on trial at Newport to-day for the murder of Pearl Bryan.

When the prisoner was brought into court he was very quiet in his demeanor. His face flushed at the attention he was attracting from the crowd of spectators. The day was spent in securing a jury.

AUCTION SALES.

The Rug War. And after this it came to pass that David smote the Philistines and subdued them. 2 Samuel, VIII. Extract from a letter signed by W. & J. Sloane, Arnold, Constable & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., Lord & Taylor, Jos. Wild & Co. and Van Gaasbeek & Arkell with reference to our Rug Auctions:

"This evil has grown to alarming proportions." "And unless immediately checked will make it impossible for regular dealers to profitably carry a stock of Oriental Rugs, and compel them to abolish this department of their business."

The Rug Auction. Continues notwithstanding at Two P. M. To-day and all the week. Buyers of Oriental Rugs and Carpets are simply having it all their own way and the goods are going off right merrily "profitably" or otherwise, and we'll "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

DAVID LINDENBORN, Auctioneer,

20th St., B'way to Fifth Av.

Unprecedented Bargains, Two P. M. this day, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, etc. at Absolute Auction.

D. LINDENBORN, Auct., 20th St., Broadway to Fifth Ave.

PARIS.—On Monday, 4 May, 1896, at 2½ P. M., Me. P. CHEVALLIER, auctioneer, 10 Rue de la Grange Batetiere, assisted by MM. Arnold & Tripp, experts, 8 Rue St. Georges, will sell by public auction in Paris, 8 Rue de Seze 8, (Galerie Georges Petit,) the REMARKABLE COLLECTION of the late M. LEFEBVRE of ROUBAIX, comprising: OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS by Brascassat, J. Breton, Corot, E. Delacroix, Delaroche, Diaz, J. Dupré, Fromentin, Gérome, Isabey, Ch. Jacque, Jongkind, Meissonier, Millet, G. Moreau, Th. Rousseau, Roybet, A. Stevens, Troyon, Veyrassat, Ziem, &c. Vom Goyen, Greuze, W. Marres.

Marbles and Bronzes.

On view on 2d and 3d May, from 1 to 6 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST,

72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.

One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World.

Absolutely Fire Proof. Luxuriously Appointed.

Suites or single rooms with all modern appointments may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties who desire to use their own furnishings. Moderate prices for these superior accommodations. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. Cuisine of the highest order.

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC DAILY.

Within twenty minutes of shopping and theatre district.

This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a summer resort as to coolness and refreshing breezes. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.

PAUL W. ORVIS, General Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,360 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Double room; all conveniences; table excellent; home comforts; reasonable price; table board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d.—Second floor; private bath; also suite and single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

28th ST., 14 EAST.—(Between 5th and Madison)—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others, physician's office; breakfast; references.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant suite; private baths; square and single room; breakfast; valet attendance.

A BIJOU BACHELOR'S SINGLE ROOM, WITH bath, washroom, &c., in a strictly bachelor apartment house near Waldorf Hotel and 5th Av.; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; elevator runs all night; price, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served if desired; references exchanged. Address Private Apartment, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Br

FATHER DUCEY INDIGNANT

DENOUNCED NEW-YORK CHRISTIANS AT THE ARMENIAN MEETING.

The Small Audience in Chickering Hall Aroused Him—Said It Was a Disgrace to All the Churches—Letter from Bishop Potter—Speeches by Dr. William H. Thompson, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, T. B. Miller and Others.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Chickering Hall under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Association. The objects of the meeting were to protest against the expulsion of missionaries from Armenia, to denounce Turkish interference with the relief work, to inaugurate plans for the permanent rescue of the Armenians, and to demand that the Christian Governments of the world prohibit the resumption of the massacres.

The meeting had been widely advertised, but the floor of the big hall was little more than half filled, and the galleries were practically empty. Less than a dozen men appeared on the platform.

In the absence of Bishop Potter, William P. St. John was chosen Chairman.

There was little life in the meeting until Father Ducey was introduced as one of the later speakers. Before Father Ducey had finished his brief speech the audience had awakened from its apathy, and become roused to a state of wild enthusiasm.

"In my few remarks to-night," he began, in a loud voice, "I intend to be very critical, both of the churches and of the management of this meeting. I think this meeting is a disgrace. I think it is a disgrace to the Christian churches of this city—Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist."

Father Ducey paced up and down the platform, casting indignant glances about him.

"This meeting is a disgrace, I say, a disgrace to all the Christian churches in this city, where the voice of the most degraded immorality is trying to murder the name of Jesus Christ!

"I am here as a Christian, an American citizen, and a Catholic priest. The Metropolitan Opera House itself should have been filled to overflowing in such a cause. Every minister in every church should have announced it, even if pewholders worth $100,000,000 got up and walked out. The Christian city, I say, should be aroused.

"If we can lift our voices as Irishmen and Catholics against Great Britain, let us also lift them as Christian against the Turkish Government. Let us stop attacking each other and unite at least on this point."

Father Ducey spoke for some time in this vein with considerable warmth. Then he took a check from a vest pocket and threw it down on the table in front of Mr. St. John.

"There," he cried, "and I wish it were $30,000." The amount of the contribution was not made known, but the audience made up in the continuance of its applause for the lack of volume.

On the platform were the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Varten Dilloyan, W.W. Howard, John P. Faure, Dr. William H. Thompson, Father Ducey, and one or two others.

Dr. Thompson, who was the first speaker, reviewed the situation and told of a number of harrowing scenes of which he had been a witness during several years sojourn in Turkey. He denounced the apathy of England.

"What's the matter with John Bull?" he asked. "His spine seems suddenly to have become gelatinous."

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur made a vigorous speech.

"I think the time has come," he said, "when the advice of America should be backed up by a twelve-inch gun. A Government that will not live up to the light of the highest civilization of the time is not fit to live."

The speaker and Dr. Thompson both laid the chief blame for the present situation on the Czar of Russia.

The Secretary of the association, J. Bleecker Miller, read letters of regret and sympathy from Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Archbishop Corrigan, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator [illegible]ar, and others. Bishop Potter wrote as follows:

The apathy of the Christian world, in view of the horrors of the Armenian massacres, is something which, of all other signs of our times, seems to me, in some aspects of it, the most alarming. But it cannot mean that Christendom is dead to every humane purpose. It cannot mean the mere abstract sympathy.

It must surely mean that the way to help these our brethren has not yet been made plain. Could not our people unite in an appeal to the Emperor of Russia—the one person whose one word can end this horror—to signalize his coronation by one great crowning act of mercy, in the name of that supreme Sovereign whose subject he is?

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In spite of the continued plunder, murder, and outrage of helpless Christians—men, women, and children—in Armenia, and in spite of the repeated attacks upon the persons and property of American-born and naturalized citizens, no effective steps have been taken to stop these outrages, so abhorrent to our humanity and patriotism;

Resolved, That we citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, demand that the United States invite the nations of Christendom to unite in prohibiting the Turkish Government from continuing or resuming the massacre and outrageous oppression of its Christian subjects, and that the United States demand and secure immediate payment of exemplary damages for the injuries already inflicted upon the persons and property of American citizens and insist upon the strict observance on the part of the Turks of their treaty obligations under which American citizens in Turkey can be tried only by American diplomatic representatives;

Resolved, That we denounce the interference of the Sultan with the relief work, and the missionary labors of Christendom, and call upon all citizens to unite and assist our association in the great rescue work now about to be undertaken for Armenia.

J. Bleecker Miller said: "In support of these resolutions I only intend to say a few words to prove to you the lack of interest, to express it mildly, which our Government has uniformly exhibited on the Armenian question and the consequent necessity of popular action to arouse the Government from its lethargy.

"I make these remarks without any animosity to President Cleveland. I am and always have been a Democrat, and have always voted for Cleveland, having gone to Chicago to vote for his first nomination. But it is impossible for me to look at the course of his Administration on this particular point without wishing that he had been better informed, and therefore I would have this meeting appeal from a President badly informed to a President to be better informed."

There were also speeches by Mr. Keretchjian, Vartan Dilloyan, and an Armenian woman named Azroomi, who was dressed in native costume. With her two boys, Levon and Yewant, she sat on the platform, and, during some of the speeches, hid her face in her shawl and wept. She comes from Van.

AN APPEAL FROM MISS WILLARD.

Her Words in Behalf of the People in Armenia.

The following appeal from Miss Willard has been received in this city:

An ancient nation is being exterminated in the land of the Bible. Fifty thousand victims stretched out under God's sky in the slow circle of a year; women, pure, devout, and comely, suffered two deaths—a living and a dying death; little children poised on the bayonets of Moslem soldiers, villages burned, starvation and pestilence the common lot.

On the other hand, Christian Europe, with several millions of soldiers who take their rations and their encouragement regularly, statesmen, who kneel on velvet cushions in beautiful cathedrals, and pray, "We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord"; diplomatists who can "shape the whisper of a throne," and shade the meaning of an ultimatum; but neither statesman, diplomat, nor soldier has wit, wisdom, or will to save a single life, shelter a single tortured babe, or supply a single loaf of bread to the starving Christians on the Armenian hillsides; "vested interests" are against it, "the balance of power" does not permit it; the will of the Sultan is the only will in the Empire of Turkey, and all the wills of all the Christian nations cannot move it one hair's breadth.

The Turk is barbarous, while the statesmen are overcivilized; he is a fanatic, while they are craven cowards. Meanwhile, a star out of the west stands over the Orient; it caught its light from the Star of Bethlehem. One woman, well-nigh seventy years of age, has taken her life in her hands and gone forward to the rescue; she has gone to bind up wounds, to give out bread, to light the fires on blackened hearthstones, to put hope into broken hearts. She is a greater power to-day for God and brotherhood than all the statesmen, diplomatists, and soldiers. The world's eyes follow her with love, they cannot see her plainly for tears.

Did our Heavenly Father overrule the wickedness of diplomatists and rulers to put before humanity an object lesson, on the broadest scale, of the futility of force and the omnipotence of love?

But we have not rallied to the call of our own Clara Barton as we might have done. We have not made good our pledges of sympathy and help. The deadly horror of the situation seems to have benumbed us, and that situation was never more awful than to-day.

I am sailing to-day to where I shall do my utmost in co-operation with Lady Henry Somerset, who writes me that the wail of the Armenians will not suffer her to sleep, but before going let me as my last loving word to my White Ribbon comrades, and that larger band of devoted women "whose hearts God has touched" in other lines of Christian work, urge them to send help, and send it speedily, to the National Armenian Relief Committee, whose guarantee of $50,000 enabled Miss Barton to begin her work, and to which she is looking for the money to make it possible for her to go on. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, are the authorized Treasurers of this fund. Of the $50,000 needed on the lowest calculation only one-fifth has yet been given.

Miss Rebecca Krickorian of Aintab, Turkey, whose sister has been stolen and thrust into a Turkish harem, and whose father, a pastor of fifty years' standing, is now in a Turkish prison, is going out to raise funds for her people. She is a White Ribboner, a devout Christian, and an impassioned speaker. Let me beg you to send for Miss Krickorian, who will be accompanied by one of the Misses Leitch, missionaries of the American board, whose successful work in Ceylon is well-known. These ladies will arouse enthusiasm wherever they go, and will bring in returns in that which means bread for the starving. Let local unions send for them.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Armenians will strengthen every line of work in which we are engaged, but do not wait for anybody to come, read this appeal in your church prayer meeting, get your pastor to hold a meeting, call together the local societies of women and remember that $5 will keep one family alive three months until the next harvest. Remember that the hearty and substantial support of this relief work will be of great value in demonstrating to the Turks our sincerity as Christians, and the depth of our interest in our suffering brethren. The time is short in which any of us can work on this island of a world we are bound for the continent of immortality. "Let us not be neglected or forgetful—we shall not pass this way again." God save the martyr race.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

STEAMSHIP PARIS, NEW-YORK, April 21.

The National Armenian Relief Committee, to whose Treasurer, Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New-York, all funds should be sent, have just received the following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, President of the National American Red Cross, at Constantinople:

"PERA, April 21, 1896.

"Trask, New-York: Hubbell reports from Marash: 'Typhus increasing; Beyrout physicians in charge.' Hubbell proceeds from Marash to Malatia with grain and agricultural implements. Distributing en route. Farmers nothing to work with. BARTON."

HAD A REAL LAMB ON THE STAGE.

Other Things Made Bethany Day Nursery's Show a Success.

Topple and Tootsie had another great day yesterday. It was really almost as good as the circus, for they were the chief performers, and Topple was by all odds the star.

The Bethany Day Nursery, where the children go each day, gave an entertainment last evening, and every part of it except the piano solos during the changes of scene was given by the little nursery boys and girls. The money made by the sale of tickets is to go toward endowing a bed in the Post-Graduate Hospital, and if the children ever need hospital care they will have a place to go. That was the idea of the kind women who look after the interests of the nursery, and Mrs. Umstead, the matron in charge put the children in training.

There was a song first by the children; a small boy made an address, and Annie Lobeyager told a wonderful story about butterflies, and how some one said that it was the "buckwheat cake which makes the butterfly," and then came the first grand piece of the evening, the "Military Drill by Our Boys."

There were not boys enough to go around at the nursery, and the military drill disclosed the prettiest set of little new women that have been seen yet. There was a whole company of soldiers in red, white, and blue, with a Captain and Lieutenant and Topple and Tootsie leading the procession.

Every little soldier was dressed in full regimentals—little blue and white striped trousers, red straps crossed over white waists, and soldierly pointed caps, with a big tossing plume at the top.

Tootsie carried a sword and Topple carried a flag, and if there are two more cunning little six and four year old soldiers to be found in the country the audience of last night would like to know where.

The Captain, who was Tootsie's and Topple's brother, was at one side, and the Lieutenant, a little girl soldier, on the other, and ordered the company to salute, mark time, and march. Every one kept time beautifully, only it was not exactly the same time. The small feet came out irregularly, and Topple and Tootsie bumped nearly heads occasionally.

There was one soldier who carried a full-sized gun, another a big emblem, and back of that walked one of the most distinguished soldiers in line, Cornelius Vanderbilt McCarty. Cornelius is a small boy to carry such a large name, but he did it with a smiling face last evening. The children marched and countermarched, and the curtain was drawn amidst great applause.

Every one waited to see Topple, then in her little blue-and-white trousers, and she was hugged and pennies were given to her, and she was asked any number of times what she saw at the circus. All of which was very agreeable to Miss Topple.

"I saw two real pigs," she said, "and a man stole a pig—and the pig ran out of his arms."

The performance was exceedingly realistic. The scenery had been painted by real scenery painters, there was a live lamb, Robinson Crusoe in a moving boat, and a scenery steamboat that dashed madly up and down on fierce waves.

The sheep came in when Eddie Fusch, Topple's brother, gave a scene showing David tending the sheep. The rest of the flock was in the scenery. How they ever brought the real sheep up five flights of stairs to the top of the house, where the performance was given, interested the older people more than anything else.

It delighted the children in the audience, and when the same small boy, in red and blue draperies, with hands bound, and to the music of heavily clanking chains, appeared as Daniel in the lions' den, a little girl exclaimed, with great disappointment, "Why, they haven't any lions!"

There was Robinson Crusoe, who really rowed himself away, after shaking hands with two small but fierce-looking Indians, and the realistic steamboat came in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Topple was little Eva, sitting in the lap of black Uncle Tom—her small brother again, and she declared, in high-pitched tones that she wanted to be an angel, while Topsy came in and danced so vigorously she lost her wig. It was a very good performance, and the nursery deserved a great deal of money to help along its work, which is a large one.

The officers of the nursery are: President—Mrs. F. B. Taylor; Vice President—Mrs. Felix Stoiber; Treasurer—Mrs. E. M. Miller, and Secretary—Mrs. Harry Morse. The members of the Nursery Guild, which does a great deal for the society, are Mrs. E. W. Werden, Miss Carrie Ellis, Mrs. Merrell Pike, Miss R. E. B. Tracy, and Miss Madelen Raymond.

MRS. WONG HE CHONG A SUICIDE.

Coroner Tuthill Says She Took Cyanide of Potassium.

The mystery regarding the death, Monday morning, of Mrs. Wong He Chong, the wife of a Chinaman who keeps a tea store at 206 Eighth Avenue, has been cleared up. Coroner Tuthill said last night:

"There is no murder in the case of the Chinese woman. Mrs. Wong He Chong committed suicide. The analysis of the contents of the woman's stomach is in the hands of a chemist, who will be able to make his report within a day or two.

"Of course I cannot state definitely the nature of the poison until I get the official report from the chemist, but there is little doubt in my mind that the woman's death was owing to poisoning from cyanide of potassium.

"It is certain that no person could take that poison by mistake. The taste of it is very unpleasant. No would-be murderer could administer it without the knowledge of the intended victim. My opinion is that the Chinese woman took the poison of her own accord.

"The husband of Mrs. Wong He Chong brought the package of poison, which he found in his room, to me as soon as he discovered it. The poison was almost all gone from the package. The package was marked 'Poison,' and had a red label.

"Wong He Chong has replied frankly to all queries and concealed nothing from us. He belongs to the intelligent and educated class of Chinese. The supposed murder case is no longer a mystery. It is a simple case of suicide."

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jaffray—Barney.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was the scene of a fashionable gathering yesterday afternoon, when Miss Azuba L. Barney of Irvington, N. Y., and Reginald H. Jaffray were married.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barney. Mr. Jaffay is a grandson of the late Edward S. Jaffray. He is connected with the Metropolitan Traction Company and is well known in social circles.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Benjamin of Irvington.

Nearly 1,000 invitations to the wedding had been sent out, and at least half that number had been accepted. The bride, who is a beautiful and stately brunette, entered the church on the arm of her father at 4 o'clock, to the strains of the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin." She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace. Her veil of point lace was held in place by a diamond crescent, the only jewelry she wore. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Gurnee, the Misses Scott, Miss Kathrin Grant, and Miss Alice Rowan. Miss Helen Barney, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids wore picturesque costumes of mousseline de soie, with Marie Antoinette fichus, and large white hats, trimmed with roses of various shades of pink. They carried bouquets of pink roses.

The best man was Edward S. Jaffray, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Kennett and Percy Jaffray, brothers of the bridegroom; Gordon Paddock, Norman Whitehouse, Walter Gurnee, and Ashbel Barney. They wore large boutonnières of lilies of the valley.

The church was lavishly decorated by Thorley with pink and white roses, azalias, orchids, and palms. The same kind of floral decorations were used at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee of 8 East Thirty-third Street, uncle and aunt of the bride, where a large reception was held after the church ceremony. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. Grant, D. N. Rowan, Miss Rowan, Mrs. James McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jaffray, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Montant, Miss Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone, and C. P. Scott.

Tobias—Rogers.

A pretty wedding last evening was that of Miss Anna Belle Rogers to Charles Tobias, which took place at 112 East Twenty-fifth Street, the home of the bride's father, Capt. Belden J. Rogers of the Old Guard. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, trimmed with old point duchesse lace, and draped with orange blossoms. The bodice was cut at the throat and filled in with lace. A tulle veil, falling to the edge of the train, was fastened with a new moon in diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms and white lilacs.

The maid of honor, Miss Ida Savage, wore a gown of pink satin brocade, the waist of which was veiled with pink chiffon.

The best man was C. L. Peters. The ushers were William Klanki, Augustus W. Mott, Clifford Hendricks, and Lawrence Myers.

The three drawing rooms of the house were lavishly decorated with pink orchids and white hyacinths. The bridal couple stood in a bower of palms, Easter lilies, and roses.

A large reception followed the wedding. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, Mrs. Virginia Sands, Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, D. E. Rogers of Danbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Whitson, Miss Bessie Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Snach, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. La Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, Miss Mabel Northrup, Mrs. Jefferson Tobias, the Misses Tobias, Miss Margie Hubbard, Miss Marion Place, Col. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sloan, Capt. and Mrs. William Henry White, Capt. and Mrs. H. Clay Piercy, Capt. and James P. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. James F. Wenman, Lieut. C. H. Churniar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fellows Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curry Oakley, Capt. and Mrs. George Green, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess, and Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Becker of Albany.

Kealman—Davies.

The marriage of Miss Maud H. Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Davies of 57 West Seventy-sixth Street, to Alexander Kealman took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Darlington of Christ's Church, Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The bride wore an ivory-white satin gown trimmed with white applique. She carried a prayer book.

Miss Alice Seibert of Brooklyn was the maid of honor. The best man was Albert B. Davies, the bride's brother. The ushers were Dr. R. J. Seacor, James Stewart, Harry Hazelton, and Joseph J. Thompson. After the wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Kealman will sail on the steamship Campania on Saturday for Europe. They will travel abroad until Fall, when they will make their home in Santos, Brazil.

TWELFTH'S OLD GUARD CELEBRATE.

Regiment Started for the Seat of War Thirty-five Years Ago.

The Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment celebrated the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, April 21, 1861, by giving a reunion and dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the President of the association and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided at the dinner.

The Reception Committee was composed of Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Chairman; Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Col. H. Alger Gildersleeve, Col. Heman Dowd, Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, Capt. George A. Banta, Capt. Bleecker S. Barnard, Brig. Gen. William G. Ward, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Col. John Ward, Col. Edward Gilon, Major Charles S. Burns, Capt. Charles A. Smyrie, Capt. Thomas Denny, Jr., and Lieut. Peter Conlin, the present Chief of the Police Department.

After the dinner the members of the association took stages for the Twelfth Regiment Armory, where Gen. Butterfield reviewed the active regiment and assisted in the presentation of a set of colors. The members of the association then returned to the Hotel Savoy, where toasts were responded to by several of the guests present.

Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate"; Col. George Bliss, "War Times"; Gen. Carleton, "The Veteran"; Col. Gildersleeve, "The Citizen Soldier"; Col. Ehlers, "Our Work in 1861"; Col. Savage of the United States Army, "The Flag"; Col. Seward, "The National Guard," and Major Burns of the Twelfth Regiment, "The Boys."

Jersey City Employes Dismissed.

Thirteen employes of the Jersey City Water Works Department at the pumping station at Belleville were dismissed yesterday by order of the Street and Water Board. The Commissioners say the discharged men will not be needed hereafter, because the acceptance of a temporary water supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily from the East Jersey Water Company makes less pumping necessary. The discharged men and their friends say the dismissals are the result of the election on the 14th, at which Commissioners Hooker and Patterson failed to be re-elected.

The Artists' Fund Society.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Artists' Fund Society was held last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. Over 100 members attended. After an elaborate menu had been enjoyed, the election of officers was held, and resulted as follows: President—George H. Story; Vice President—H. Bolton Jones; Treasurer—Lockwood De Forest; Secretary—George H. Yewell; Board of Control—Percival De Luce, Arthur F. Tate, Walter Clark, R. M. Shurtleff, and J. Carroll Beckwith.

It moves in the best circles—the Cleveland Swell Special Cycle.—Adv.

TESTS OF ARMY RIFLES

THE STATE BOARD EXAMINES THE BRIGGS-KNEELAND GUN.

Its Strength Shown in the Endurance Trials, but Its Mechanism Thought to be Very Complex—Excessive Charge Fired Satisfactorily—The Sand Tests Deferred—A Cartridge Jammed in the Magazine Slot of the Weapon.

The New-York State Board of Examiners for the Selection of an Improved Arm for the National Guard devoted the second day of its tests, yesterday, to the Briggs-Kneeland rifle. The tests took place in the Thirteenth Regiment's armory in Brooklyn.

This gun is the invention of J. H. Brown of New-York, but is owned by Warren C. Briggs and W. C. Kneeland. Mr. Brown had submitted to the board another gun, but it was thrown out, because it was not a repeating arm.

The gun submitted by Messrs. Briggs and Kneeland was built by William Knapp of Washington, who was present to manipulate the rifle for the exhibitors. The gun was originally made to compete for use in the navy, but was among those defeated by the new Lee rifle, now being made for the navy. When presented for preliminary inspection the State Board required that it should be provided with a magazine "cut-off," and "safety trigger," in both of which it was lacking, and these attachments were accordingly supplied. The model had not been in use for a year, and the extra work was done by a local firm. Mr. Knapp was not, therefore quite familiar with the piece, and was thus placed at a disadvantage in manipulating it.

The gun also appeared at a disadvantage in other respects, having been built to meet the requirements for the navy, which differ materially from those called for by the State board. The State calls for a barrel 28 inches long; the Briggs-Kneeland barrel was 30 inches. The calibre required by the State is .30 of an inch; the model was .236 of an inch in calibre. These differences did not render it ineligible for the test, but, should it be approved, its makers would have to conform to the specifications.

The cartridges used yesterday were of the navy pattern, manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New-Haven, Conn. They contained thirty-six grains of smokeless powder, of the variety called Rifleite, which is made in England. Owing to the small bore of the gun the pressure per square inch exceeded the requirements and was very apparent by the sharpness of the report and the force of the recoil. The steel-jacketed bullets weighed 155 grains.

Commissioner Shaw was in Albany yesterday, but Commissioners Bliss and Thurston were present, with Secretary Abell. There were also in attendance Bethel Burton, whose rifle is to be tested to-day; Charles Daly of Hartley & Graham, Thomas C. Addis of the Winchester Company, E. H. Risley and Arthur W. Savage of the Savage Repeating Arms Company, and Warren C. Briggs. The board was assisted by Lieut. Thomas Austin, Corp. Thomas G. Patterson, and Private W. T. Crane, all of the Thirteenth Regiment, the latter acting as the board expert in marksmanship and manipulation.

The features particularly claimed for the Briggs-Kneeland rifle are simplicity and strength. The latter quality was demonstrated in the 400-round endurance test. The barrel is thick at the breech, and has great strength. The board was evidently not much impressed by the claim for simplicity, and even a layman was able to observe the complexity of its mechanism as compared with the Savage rifle, which was tested on Monday.

The Briggs-Kneeland rifle has a vertical breech block, after the principle of the old Sharp system, and the magazine is placed back of the trigger. The piece tested yesterday weighs eight and a half pounds. Its action is worked by a lever. The lever takes five cartridges, and one is fed to the breech. The National Guardsmen present did not think that the light-colored cherry wood used for the stock added to the military appearance of the gun.

The first test yesterday was for safety and general accuracy. Fifteen shots were fired by Mr. Knapp, and fifteen by Private Crane. The target, as on the previous day, was of the Creedmoor 100-yard pattern, reduced in size to appear as though it were a target 200 yards distant. The scores stood 52 and 57 for the respective marksmen, Mr. Knapp using a rest and Mr. Crane firing offhand. In numbers 4 and 5 the cartridges failed to explode, owing to weakness in the spring of the firing pin of the rifle. This defect, however, was subsequently remedied.

The magazine test, which is merely as to the manipulation of the magazine, consisted of fifteen shots by the exhibitors and by the board's expert. It resulted in a score of 59 and 53, without disclosing any hitch in handling.

As on the preceding day the test of rapidity and accuracy was deferred. It will be made at Creedmoor next week.

The miscellaneous test of manipulation and the general examination by the board followed. It was not entirely satisfactory. Section 6 of the stipulations for testing reads:

The board may require one familiar with the arm to manipulate the same with dummies, or with loaded cartridges, as it may determine, with the view of ascertaining whether the gun can be jammed in feeding the cartridges from the magazine into the breech opening, or when used as a single-loader.

In the excitement of actual battle, the jamming of cartridges sometimes becomes a serious matter, a man being worthless in the ranks with a piece made useless by the jamming of a cartridge in the mechanism. It is a common fault in guns, but there was no jamming in the Savage rifle on Monday, although it was tested in every possible way. In the case of the Briggs-Kneeland gun, the cartridges are fed from above, both to the magazine and to the breech, when used as a single-loader, through separate slots, one just behind the other. Mr. Bliss sought yesterday to ascertain if a jam would result by inserting through mistake an extra cartridge intended for single fire into the magazine slot when the magazine contained one or more cartridges. An extra cartridge was, accordingly, placed in the magazine opening, and when the lever action was worked this extra cartridge was jammed by the following cartridge from the magazine, and the weapon was rendered useless till a screwdriver was procured to release the shell.

In the endurance test, which followed, the 400 rounds were fired in series of 50, five minutes being allowed for each 50, with an intervening period of ten minutes for cooling. The times actually occupied were as follows: First fifty, 4 minutes; second, 4 minutes; third, 4 minutes; fourth, 3¼ minutes; fifth, 3 minutes 10 seconds; sixth, 3 minutes 18 seconds; seventh, 3 minutes 20 seconds; eighth, 4 minutes. Total time consumed in firing, 29 minutes 18 seconds, as compared with 26 minutes 15 seconds with the Savage gun.

Tests for defective ammunition were unsatisfactory, as the primers had not been filed sufficiently thin. The purpose of this test is met only when the primer is so thinned that the fire pin penetrates it and permits the escape of gas back into the gun mechanism. The same test was satisfactorily accomplished Monday without injury to the Savage rifle. Owing to its failure yesterday, the exhibitor will be given an opportunity to repeat it, with properly prepared cartridges, to-day.

The test with excessive charges gave renewed evidence of the strength of the Briggs-Kneeland gun. Forty grains of powder were used in the cartridge, giving in the small bore a pressure of about 65,000 pounds to the square inch. The pressure in the United States Army rifle is from 35,000 to 40,000, and in the navy rifle 60,000.

Owing to the giving out of the supply of navy cartridges furnished by the exhibitor, the sand tests were deferred till to-day. The final ordeal undergone yesterday was the dismounting and assembling of the piece by the builder, in the presence of the board. The work was done expeditiously, but revealed so many parts that Mr. Bliss, who has a droll way of telling pat stories, was prompted to tell one apropos of the occasion. This so engrossed the machinists' attention that the work took a little longer than it might otherwise have taken. This will not count against the rifle, however.

It is not thought that more than one gun can be tested each day, and the armory tests will therefore hardly be finished this week.

Lecture by Bishop Fowler.

The Rev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler delivered his lecture on Abraham Lincoln last evening before a large audience in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the New-York Deaconesses' Home and Training School, to the benefit of which the proceeds, which are large, will be devoted.

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DISAPPROVES OF MODERN STAGE

What Henry Austin Adams Said—Praise for Mr. Daly's Work.

Henry Austin Adams does not approve of the modern stage. He believes that "the play" has degenerated to a disgraceful extent since the time of Shakespeare, and that the society play, the success of to-day, is a concoction of libel, slander, poison, and slime.

He told all these things to the Ozanam Reading Circle in Columbus Hall, 124 West Sixtieth Street, last night, and the audience applauded him. When he said that the disgusting portrayal of life shown on the stage is only what broken, rakish, pessimistic writers think others' life is and is not a real picture, the applause was earnest.

The Rev. Father McMillan of the Paulist Fathers presided and introduced Father John Talbot Smith as the first speaker. Father Smith spoke of the modern stage as exemplified by the best work of the day, and said that the stage is a useful educational ally. He referred to the Daly productions, and considered them equal in their effect on the world generally to any stage plays that were ever presented. Miss Marie Cote recited, and Mr. Adams's address closed the entertainment.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Many society folk will attend the musical tea to-morrow afternoon at the home of the Misses Ely, Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street. Among the women who will receive the guests will be Mme. Calvé, the opera singer. The reception is for the purpose of aiding in the effort to raise a two-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment fund for Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. The price of tickets is $1. Mount Holyoke College was founded by Mary Lyon in 1837. It was for many years the only chartered institution in America for the higher education of women. In order that a college education may not be the exclusive right of the rich, the Directors of the college have made the price of tuition as small as possible. An appeal is now made for an endowment in order that the fee need not be increased. Dr. D. K. Parsons of Chicago has offered $50,000 on condition that $150,000 be raised. Of this sum $60,000 has already been subscribed. Among those who have the cause of the college particularly at heart and will assist at the entertainment to-morrow are Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. H. A. V. Post, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven. Many society people expect to go to the tea on bicycles, arrangements having been made to care for the wheels.

—A "red-fan recital" was given last night in Carnegie Music Hall by Miss Nettie Arthur Brown. She was assisted by Miss Marion Short, J. Bell Landfear, Miss Jessie Allen Henson, an orchestra of women, the Ladies' Swedish Vocal Quartet, Master Arthur Hochmann, and Miss Lucia Forrest.

—The Stanton Street Helping Hand Association held its anniversary celebration yesterday afternoon at 130 Stanton Street. A large number of society women were present. The members of the association belong, for the most part, to St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is one of the most active charities connected with that parish. The rector of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, delivered an interesting address yesterday. Among the most generous supporters of the association is Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderoilt.

—The Lenox Choral Society, of which Mrs. Donald McLean is President and Miss Maud Morgan Director, will give its third private concert for this season to-night in the Leslie, at the Boulevard and Eighty-third Street, Heinrich Meyn, baritone, will be the soloist.

—Receptions were given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maurer of 143 West Seventy-ninth Street and Mrs. Charles L. Robinson of 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—An interesting wedding to-day will be that of Miss Edna Earle Johnson, daughter of Edward Hibbard Johnson, to George Quintard Palmer, in St. Agnes's Church, at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $500 to secure admittance into a home for a worthy couple. The case is that of an aged physician and his wife who find themselves without money and without relatives or friends able to help them. Their reputation is excellent and their need is believed to be due to circumstances beyond their control. Money for this object should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the ship Gaelic arrived at that port Sunday, with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 21; Shanghai, March 21; Yokohama, March 31; Honolulu, April 10, due to arrive in New-York Friday. The next mail for China, Japan, and Hawaii, after the arrival of the above mails, will close at the General Post Office as follows: Hawaii, April 25, 6:30 P. M.; China and Japan, April 28, 6:30 P. M.

—Chief Conlin has decided not to entertain charges against Acting Captain McKirvey of the Fifth Street Station of the complaint of Morris Oppenheimer, who told President Roosevelt that the Acting Captain had used insulting language to him while he was in the station on business. During the two hearings held in the case by Acting Inspector O'Keefe Oppenhimer refused to appear and make an official statement.

—"The Prisoner of Zenda" will be presented for the 187th and last time at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday night, when the regular season at that house will close. The theatre will be closed until the beginning of E. H. Sothern's engagement, Sept. 1, and Manager Daniel Frohman, who sails for Europe on Wednesday, will remain abroad until that time.

—Annie Andrews, housekeeper at 44 Oliver Street, attempted suicide yesterday by hanging herself with a handkerchief to the door of her cell in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where she had been taken for intoxication. In the Centre Street court, Magistrate Simms held her for trial on a charge of attempted suicide, and fined her $3 for intoxication.

—An entertainment and reception for the benefit of the Church of the Ascension, to be erected on One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—The Rev. A. J. Mason, D. D., Lady

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HIS STORY OF CONSPIRACY

CAPT. W. W. BROOKS TELLS OF A PLAN TO SINK THE L. E. CANN.

He at First Entered into a Scheme to Scuttle the Ship, but Says He Was Forced to Abandon Her, and Bored Holes in Her Bottom to Comply with the Law—An Insurance Company Found the Vessel Loaded Largely with Sand.

The story of an alleged conspiracy to insure the cargo of the ship L. E. Cann for a large sum of money and to scuttle and sink her at sea was told yesterday before Justice Giegerich and a jury in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court, when the trial of a suit brought by Stevens Voisin against the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company was resumed.

The plaintiff alleges in his complaint and through his counsel, Arthur Knox and William Mitchell, that he was the owner of goods forming part of the cargo of the L. E. Cann, and valued at more than $3,500. These goods were, he says, on March 10, 1882, insured by the defendant for $3,500. The L. E. Cann was in trade between this city and Tecolutla, Mexico, and it is alleged that when she sank off the coast of South Carolina she had a cargo on board valued at $29,000. The plaintiff alleges that the L. E. Cann was sunk by reason of the peril of the sea. He says that the defendant has refused, and still refuses, to pay the amount of insurance due him.

The defendant company, through Evarts, Choate & Beaman, admits the insurance of the plaintiff's goods, but says that the goods shipped were not of the kind or amount stated by the plaintiff and contemplated by the policy of insurance.

The defendant company admits that the L. E. Cann sailed on March 30, 1882, from Tecolutla, but denies that the ship was wrecked by reason of the perils of the sea and the risks insured against.

The company says that the value of her cargo when lost was "comparatively small, and that her abandonment at sea was not attributable to or reasonably enforced by perils of the sea." It is also alleged by the company that the L. E. Cann altered her course, and that the policy became void.

A voluminous deposition, made by William W. Brooks, who was the Captain of the L. E. Cann at the time she was lost, was put in evidence. In the deposition Capt. Brooks gives his address as 1,242 Third Avenue. He says that he has resided in and about New-York City for twenty-five years. He had been Captain of the L. E. Cann for three years, and took command of her at Baltimore. Capt. Brooks said that the ship's bottom was in a bad condition, and that she once sprang aleak on a voyage to England. After reviewing the various voyages of the L. E. Cann under his command, Capt. Brooks tells of her last voyage. He says:

When I was at Vera Cruz I entered into a conspiracy with various persons to scuttle and lose my ship for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The only conspirators whose names I knew were Francisco Campos, and Joubiano. Those are all with whom I was personally acquainted.

When I entered into this conspiracy I intended to carry it out. For that scheme I was to get $500 down, $2,000 at the time of signing the bills of lading, $2,000 at Tecolutla, and the balance after I had delivered the protest. It was our agreement that when they got a copy of the protest they should give me another draft. I commenced to think I was entitled to all of it if I could get it. I got all out of them that I could.

Capt. Brooks says that his brother was mate of the L. E. Cann, but knew nothing of the conspiracy. He continues:

Campos (R. de Maria Campos) was the first who made the proposition to scuttle the ship. He spoke English. Granes spoke very little English. Campos acted as interpreter to the Captain of the Port, an official position.

Capt. Brooks says that he was not acquainted with the other conspirators. He adds:

The only human being on that ship that knew anything about the conspiracy was myself. I kept it as secret as I could. When I entered into the scheme to scuttle the ship I did not stop to think whether it was an illegal thing to do or not. I did not know the penalty under the law of the United States for that. I do not know it now. I had a one-sixteenth interest in the L. E. Cann. The arrangement at Vera Cruz was intended to defraud the underwriters. I do not remember that Article 5,365 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was read to me. I do not know that the crime which I undertook is so heinous that it is punishable with death. If I had known that it was punishable with capital punishment I would have remembered it.

In point of fact I did not scuttle the ship. It was necessary to make holes in the bottom. I made the holes just before I abandoned her.

The agreement to scuttle the ship was for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies and to get for myself $6,500; besides that I was to get something more as demurrage.

When I abandoned her I did not think whether she would sink or not. I bored the auger holes to sink the ship. I did not know that I would ever see or hear of her again.

Capt. Brooks says that the L. E. Cann sprung a leak, and was sinking when she was abandoned by himself and crew. It was not until the small boats were in the water that the holes were bored. Capt. Brooks then tells the story of the sinking of the L. E. Cann. He says:

The bark was a narrow, deep vessel. When loaded her proper draught was eighteen feet. We did not have very heavy weather coming up through the Straits of Florida. We did have some heavy weather, some heavy seas from the northeast. Just as soon as the heavy seas commenced the vessel commenced to leak more. She leaked considerable all the way from Tecolutla. Later she commenced to leak so badly that we could not keep her free from water, and she commenced to list over and we had to leave her. When we left her she was listed over to the starboard about seven or eight streaks.

We left her in our own boat. We had three boats. We used only two. I think we abandoned her about 180 miles from Charleston or Savannah.

Capt. Brooks says that he had the auger holes bored in the ship because he understood that the law required that when a ship had to be abandoned she must be sunk or burned, to get the abandoned ship out of the way of other vessels.

Arthur Knox said that after it was learned that the L. E. Cann had been lost the insurance company sent a wrecking expedition to examine the ship. It was then discovered that she had about eighteen auger holes in her bottom, and was loaded largely with sand and dirt, and had very little of value on board at the time she went down.

The case was tried about eighteen months ago, and resulted in favor of the defendants, but the General Term of the Supreme Court ordered a new trial.

The trial will be continued to-day.

MARYLAND'S EASTERN SHORE LAW.

It Has Been Repealed Without the Knowledge of the Legislators.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The time-honored statute known as the Eastern Shore law, which provided that one of Maryland's representatives in the upper house of Congress should be a resident of the Eastern Shore of the State, appears to have been unintentionally repealed by the late session of the Maryland Legislature. A new election law was passed in the closing days of the session which repealed and re-enacted the whole of Article XXX. of the Code of General Public Laws of the State. The then existing Eastern Shore feature was incorporated unchanged in the new bill, but the measure was so loaded down with amendments that a substitute was finally drafted and rushed through both branches of the Legislature. In some way, which no one seems able to explain, the re-enactment of the Eastern Shore provision was overlooked or purposely omitted.

It is certain that the statute, which was looked upon as a compact between the people of the Eastern Shore and those of the Western Shore, could not have been repealed had it been known that such a movement was on foot. The law was ignored by the recent General Assembly as having no binding force, although it had been until then the rule and settled policy of the State almost from the beginning of the Federal Government.

A great howl went up from the Democratic Senate when it was proposed to nominate Mr. Wellington to succeed Mr. Gibson in the United States Senate, and a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed legislation. Subsequently the Senate refused to pass the usual resolution asking the Governor to issue a commission to the Senator who had been selected.

Senator-elect Wellington and Speaker Mudd of the last House of Delegates say they are equally at sea regarding the repeal of the law. It was suggested to Mr. Wellington that the silent action upon the statute might to some minds indicate a "job" to make clear beyond the shadow of a doubt his title to a seat in the United States Senate. This Mr. Wellington laughed at.

"I really never knew," said he, "that the new Elections bill did anything to repeal the Eastern Shore law. I have heard it stated during the past few days, but before that the idea never occurred to me. If the law is repealed, I am glad of it, for it was unconstitutional; but I did not know that it had been wiped out, nor did I know that it was going to be."

HE SEES THE HUMAN HEART.

Some Further Experiments Conducted by Nikola Tesla with X Rays.

Nikola Tesla is still devoting a great deal of time to the scientific investigation of the Röntgen ray effects. In a long communication to The Electrical Review, to be published to-day, he announces, among others, two interesting results he has achieved. One of these is that if a sensitive film be placed between two plates, say of magnesium and copper, a true Röntgen radiograph would be obtained after a very long exposure in the dark.

Another result Tesla has obtained is that by the use of a new type of fluorescent screen, devised in his laboratory, he has been able greatly to increase the sharpness of the outlines in a shadow on the screen and actually to see the human heart. Regarding this, Tesla says:

"By the use of the above apparatus I have been enabled to examine much better than before the body by means of the fluorescent screen. Presently the vertebral column can be seen quite clearly, even in the lower part of the body. I have also clearly noted the outlines of the hip bones. Looking in the region of the heart, I have been able to locate it unmistakably.

"The background appeared much brighter, and this difference in the intensity of the shadow and surrounding has surprised me. The ribs I could now see on a number of occasions quite distinctly, as well as the shoulder bones. Of course there is no difficulty whatever in observing the bones of all the limbs."

Lieut. Barnard Not to Contest.

Lieut. George G. Barnard of Company G, Ninth Regiment, who was at odds with his Captain, Washington Willcocks, has concluded not to fight the request of his Captain for his resignation, as he considers it for the best interests of the company that he resign. Lieut. Barnard said that he took this course solely for the purpose of avoiding any further dissension in the Ninth Regiment. In all probability Lieut. Barnard will re-enlist as a private in one of the companies of the same regiment.

RECORDER GOFF'S ERRORS

HIS CONDUCT OF BARBELLA CASE WAS NOT IN GOOD JUDGMENT.

So Says the Court of Appeals, Which Decides Unanimously that the Italian Girl Shall Have a New Trial—Serious Errors Made in the Charge to the Jury—Maria Will Probably Now Be Allowed to Plead Guilty of Manslaughter.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that Maria Barbella, the condemned murderess, should have a new trial. The condemned woman has been confined in Sing Sing for some time awaiting execution for the murder of her lover and betrayer, Domenico Cataldo.

Cataldo had refused to marry her after promising to do so some two months before the murder, and in the despair to which she was driven, she sought him one day in a saloon and cut his throat while he sat at a table playing cards. The Court of Appeals reverses the judgment of the lower court, both upon the evidence and the charge to the jury. Judge O'Brien writes the opinion, and all the Judges present concur in the decision. The killing took place on April 26, 1895. On the day of the murder she pleaded with him to keep his promise to marry her, and on his replying that "only pigs marry," she drew a stiletto, stabbing him, and cutting his throat.

Judge O'Brien's opinion makes 6,000 words. After reviewing the history of the case, Judge O'Brien says:

The defendant was not guilty of murder in the first degree unless the act was premeditated, not only with the intent to kill, but also with deliberation and premeditation. If the defendant inflicted the wound in a sudden transport of passion, excited by what the deceased then said, and by the preceding events, which, for the time, disturbed her reasoning faculties and deprived her of the capacity to control and while under the influence of some sudden and uncontrollable emotion, excited by the final culmination of her misfortunes as indicated by the train of events prior to that time, the act did not constitute murder in the first degree.

The defendant had been deceived, betrayed, disgraced, and ruined, but it is not certain that she formed the definite intention to use the weapon until she heard the final refusal of the deceased to marry her. She followed the deceased into the saloon where the murder was committed to make a final appeal to him to extricate her from the position in which he had placed her, and it is evident that she had not yet lost all hope, either by persuasion or threat. It was only after this hope was gone, after his final refusal, accompanied as it was by insulting and brutal imputations that might well have aroused the most violent passions, that she struck the fatal blow. It at that moment, in consequence of what he said to her and the final culmination of the alleged wrong, she conceived herself to be the victim, she became incapable of reasoning or deliberating, the act, we think, would not constitute murder in the first degree.

One of the determinations of the jury was as to whether her mind was in that condition. The defendant was entitled to the benefit of all testimony that had any legitimate bearing on that question, and to have the jury correctly instructed by the Court with respect to the principle of law that governed the case. The condition of the defendant's mind was not to be ascertained solely from what took place in the saloon at the time of the homicide. The relations of the parties which preceded the homicide were competent for the consideration of the jury, since they were connected with the tragedy, and were of such a nature as to produce a powerful influence upon the mind, when recalled at the moment that the defendant heard the final refusal of the deceased to marry her, expressed as it was in the most insulting and provoking language.

We are convinced from careful examination of the record that there was a wide departure from these principles in the conduct of the trial. If she was entitled to give the full history of the relations between herself and the deceased, and she certainly had that right, she had likewise the right to produce the testimony of disinterested witnesses to support her testimony.

Judge O'Brien at this point reviews the refusal to admit testimony of this character, and thinks that the objections of the counsel to the rulings of the Court in refusing to admit it were justifiable and proper. He next takes up the charge of Recorder Goff. "The learned Court," says Judge O'Brien, "instructed the jury that the method of determining the question, and the only method, was by considering her act at the time it was committed. These instructions exclude from the consideration of the jury all the facts and circumstances of which the homicide was but the culmination. We think that the charge in this respect was erroneous."

He quotes from the charge of Recorder Goff when he referred to Maria Barbella in the following language:

She lived with him at the time in meretricious intercourse. It was a mode of life condemned by sound public morals, &c.

Upon this, Judge O'Brien comments as follows:

We think that this part of the charge was clearly erroneous. It was the province of the jury to determine the real moral conditions of the woman and whether the words of the deceased uttered extinguished a lingering hope and suddenly revealed to her mind her true position. But this part of the charge was open to a still more serious objection. It suggested to the jury that the defendant surrendered her person to the deceased to become his mistress, which is a theory that has no foundation in the evidence. It appears from the evidence that the deceased accomplished his purpose by means of falsehoods and fraudulent devices of the most atrocious character. It is an open question as to whether her disgrace had not been effected by means of a drug.

Referring to another portion of the charge, Judge O'Brien says:

Apart from the very objectionable remark that the defendant accompanied the deceased to the house of assignation of her own accord, which there is no evidence to substantiate, the substance of the charge was that there was no evidence that the act was the result of sudden impulse. That was the very question which the jury had to decide, and the strong expression of opinion upon such a question was calculated to mislead the jury and exceed the limit which this Court has ever sanctioned and sought to sanction for judicial comment upon the character and effect of evidence.

The suggestion of the Recorder that, according to certain natural laws, woman is better gifted to resist immodest implication than man, was departing from the real question in the case, and moreover, was incorrect in point of fact, according to common experience. It is easy to be seen that all this tended to prejudice the jury against the defendant.

The questions already discussed are sufficient to dispose of the appeal, but there are many other rulings which would be difficult, if not impossible, to defend. From an examination of the whole trial, we are impressed with the conclusion that the defendant has not had a fair trial, and that the case should be submitted to another jury to the end that all competent proof may be given in the regular and orderly way, and all the questions presented in the temperate and dispassionate manner which is so important in the trial of a capital case, and so essential to the protection of all the rights of the accused.

Judge O'Brien ends by applying the following opinion of the United States Supreme Court to Recorder Goff's attitude at the trial:

When the charge of the trial Judge takes the form of animated argument, the liability is great that the propositions of law may become interrupted by digression, and so intermingled with inferences springing from forensic order that the jury are left without proper instructions; their appropriate province of dealing with the facts is invaded and errors intervene which the pursuit of a different course would have evaded.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who prosecuted the case against the Barbella girl, said yesterday that when he had had time to examine the decision of the Court of Appeals he would move in court that Maria be allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, which has a maximum punishment of twenty years' imprisonment.

Recorder Goff refused to discuss the decision of the Court of Appeals in reversing the Italian girl's conviction.

MARIA IS TOLD THE NEWS.

It Took a Long Time to Make Her Understand Its Meaning.

SING SING, N. Y., April 21.—Warden Sage was notified from Albany at 10:30 o'clock this morning of the action of the Court of Appeals on the case of Maria Barbella. The notification was made over the telephone. Mr. Sage expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result, as it was the most disagreeable case he had ever had on his hands, and he was glad there was little chance that he would have to officiate at the execution of a woman.

The girl was in the room in the upper part of the prison, where she has spent all of her time since she was brought here. Mr. Sage did not notify her at once. He waited until Mrs. Sage, who was absent for the day, returned in the evening. Since the girl has been in the prison, Mrs. Sage has taken great interest in her. When the girl reached the prison she was greatly excited, and thought she was to suffer death at once. It was Mrs. Sage who finally quieted her, and after several days made her understand that there was no need of fear of death right away. Since the girl has been here, about a year, Mrs. Sage has taught her to speak and read English.

On Mrs. Sage's arrival she went at once to the room where Maria is. Mrs. Sage told her of the granting of the new trial. The girl could not comprehend what this meant for some time, and it had to be explained to her several times. She was at first terror-stricken, and appeared to think her doom was sealed. Then she said she did not want to undergo the ordeal of another trial. She was afraid of the Judge and the lawyers. Mrs. Sage assured her there was not likely to be a repetition of the scenes which shocked the girl so at the first trial, and assured her also that she had an excellent chance of being acquitted. After a time Maria became aware of the real meaning of the news, and went to bed to-night happy.

Since the girl has been here she has been constantly watched by a matron. This requires that two women be constantly employed. Outside the door of the room where she is a guard sits day and night. This is the compromise arranged by Mr. Sage relative to the law which provides that the condemned must be constantly under guard. It was impossible to put the girl in the death house with the men, and her year's stay at the prison has cost the State more than any similar detention of any other prisoner. As soon as possible she will be returned to New-York. She does not want to go, as she does not want to leave Mrs. Sage.

NEWPORT COTTAGERS ARRIVING.

The Charlotte Cushman Villa Rented to Lieut. Clover, U. S. N.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21.—The famous Charlotte Cushman villa, corner of Rhode Island Avenue and Catherine Street, was to-day rented to Lieut. Richardson Clover, United States Navy, for next season. Lieut. Clover is to be ordered to the Naval War College. Mrs. Clover is expected to be the leader of the very large circle of army and navy people here next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Busk and family have arrived at their villas for the season.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hiss, and Daniel B. Burnham of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Mrs. E. J. Knowlton of Brooklyn, and De Forest Danielson of Boston.

The Helping Hand Association.

The Stanton Street Helping Hand Association celebrated its sixteenth anniversary yesterday afternoon by a reception and entertainment at the mission rooms, 130 Stanton Street. On the platform with a number of the managers were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who founded the society and who has largely supported it; Mrs. William F. Lee, and Mrs. Elias J. Herrick. The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn by the ladies of the association and the guests. E. J. Herrick read a few verses from the Scriptures, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, made a brief address on the reasons for the existence of the society and dwelt on the good work it is accomplishing.

CONLIN GETS A VACATION

CHIEF WILL BE AWAY FIFTY DAYS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

Rest Needed, It Is Set Forth, and He May Go Abroad—In the Meantime Cortright Will Be Acting Chief, and There Is a Possibility that Some Differences with the Board Respecting Promotions May Be Adjusted.

To Chief Conlin was yesterday granted a leave of absence for fifty days by the Police Commissioners, but, Mr. Andrews insisting, it was recorded on the minutes that the assent of the board was given on account of Mr. Conlin's ill health. The application for the furlough was as follows:

To the Board of Police:

Gentlemen: I most respectfully apply for twenty days' leave of absence for Summer vacation under resolution of your board, and for thirty days' additional leave, with half pay for the purpose of taking needed rest and recreation. Very respectfully, PETER CONLIN, Chief of Police.

When this had been read there was a discussion that did not bring out any indication that Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews were unfriendly to the applicant. President Roosevelt said that it was his desire to be agreeable to Chief Conlin, but he wished he could defer going away, because of the new excise law and uncertainty about legislation. He thought it would be a misfortune in such circumstances for the force to be under an acting Chief.

Col. Grant said that Chief Conlin had worked hard for a long time and deserved a vacation. He understood that he had engaged passage to Europe, and believed that he could be spared.

Commissioner Parker, in supporting the application, said:

The Chief has been two years without rest. He had strike after strike to handle after he became Chief, and the condition of his health is such that it is necessary for him to have this leave. He has complained to every member of the board about his health. He says that unless he has a respite he will have to report sick. So far as the Legislature is concerned, I do not see what that has to do with him. If matters come up affecting the Police Department there are others who can be called on.

The Chief wishes to go to England, stay there a week, and come right back. So far as the Raines law is concerned, of course we understand there are evasions. They will try the hotel thing as long as they can, but I doubt if there can be any extended evasion. I do not see that it will hurt to let the Chief go away.

"Well," remarked the President, "if the Chief's health makes it imperative for him to leave he will have to go."

There was talk about Chief Conlin furnishing a police surgeon's certificate in regard to his health. Mr. Roosevelt favored such certification, and Mr. Parker deprecated placing him in such a position. It was finally decided to grant the leave of absence, but, on Commissioner Andrew's motion, the grounds for such action were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The furlough of Chief Conlin may begin on Saturday. In any event Inspector Cortright will be Acting Chief. What his status will be has not been determined, but the general belief is that he will possess all the power of Chief Conlin. Inspector Cortright declined to apply for the position of Deputy Chief of Police. He may be called on to aid a majority of the members of the board in making promotions, but his views in this regard are not known, while it is said that he has as great an aversion to exercise his right to a casting vote as Chief Conlin.

It was said, nevertheless, that the situation brought about by Chief Conlin's temporary absence may permit of an adjustment of the differences in the board over the promotions of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, and others.

The Commissioners at their meeting declined to give a legal opinion to John T. Murray, who asked if the Raines law affected bars on excursion barges. All that they would reply was that the law would be enforced both on land and water.

Policeman Heinatz of the Fifteenth Precinct was dismissed from the force for being saucy to Roundsman Burke, who gained promotion through his encounter with Saloon Keeper and ex-Assemblyman "Mike" Callahan. To two doormen was given permission to appear before the Civil Service Board for examination for promotion as policemen.

A recommendation by Chief Conlin that there be a parade of the force June 1 was laid over.

President Roosevelt, in discussing the probability of the passing of a bill authorizing the appointment of 800 additional patrolmen, spoke of the preparatory or training school in which applicants are coached for examination.

The Commissioners discussed the attitude of Controller Fitch in regard to money for contingent expenses, and statements were made to show the immediate need of such money. One was that Capt. O'Brien had several times been compelled to issue his note of hand to procure funds to conduct the business of the Detective Bureau. There is an application in the Controller's office for a transfer of $11,000, to be devoted to contingent expenses, and the statement was made that it was expected that the money would soon be forthcoming.

George Boyd Dangerously Wounded.

Joseph Stephen was committed without bail in the Yorkville Court yesterday to await the result of stabs which he is alleged to have inflicted upon George Boyd of 693 Ninth Avenue yesterday morning. This tenement is occupied by colored people, and a row resulted over the arrest of the former janitor, John Hamilton. Hamilton was charged with misappropriating the funds of the landlord, a man named Cohen. A number of other arrests were made and the prisoners were held on charges of disorderly conduct. Boyd is at the Roosevelt Hospital suffering from stabs in the neck and chest. His chances of recovery are slight.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Proceedings in Washington Yesterday of the Society Favoring It.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The second day's session of the American Society of Religious Education was addressed this morning by Dr. F. B. Palmer of Fredonia, N. Y., on "Religious Education Defined." The speaker advocated the making of education real by teaching the Bible and taking truth as the standard.

Edwin Willits, late Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, read a paper on the same subject. He desired to emphasize one suggestion, and that was to study the personality of God. If there is anything in this new process of education, it is the study of the individual.

"Old Problems in New Lights" was the theme of a paper by Miss Anna Tolman Smith of the Bureau of Education. She spoke of the spirit of unrest in the educational world and the causes which led to it. She advocated the union of educational forces—Christianity and science; also that the Church investigate the course of study in the schools.

Miss Edith C. Westcott, Principal of the Western High School of Washington, in discussing the same subject said that if the Christian Church of America takes up the kindergarten with the same enthusiasm with which it has the Christian Endeavor Society, the question of counteracting the evils of the slums will be solved.

The Rev. Dr. Beiler, Vice Chancellor of the American University, spoke on the theme, "Religious Education in Different Periods of Life."

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the relation of the family to religious education. There were papers by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Boston, Life Director of the American Educational Association, on "The Family as an Educational Institution, Viewed from Scripture"; by the Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., LL. D., of the University of North Carolina, on "The Family as an Educational Institution, Viewed from Its Structure," and by the Rev. J. M. P. Otto, D. D., editor of The Presbyterian, Greensborough, Ala., on "Family Methods and Helps in Religious Education."

At the evening session the scope and work of the American Society of Religious Education were set forth in an address by the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, the Secretary. The theme for the evening was "Religious Education and the Welfare of the Church," the discussion being conducted by a quartet of local pastors—the Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D., Methodist; the Rev. J. H. Elliott, D. D., Episcopalian; the Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, D. D., Presbyterian, and the Rev. Samuel Domor, D. D., Lutheran.

A PLAN FOR ARBITRATION.

Submitted to President Cleveland by the New-York Bar Association.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A committee of the New-York State Bar Association, appointed to prepare a plan for the creation of an international court of arbitration, called on President Cleveland by appointment this afternoon and presented a plan recommended for that purpose. The Committee of Presentation, consisting of Edward G. Whitaker of New-York City, President of the Bar Association; William D. Veeder of Brooklyn, Chairman, and W. Martin Jones of Rochester, spent half an hour with the President in an informal discussion of the plan, and Mr. Cleveland promised to give careful consideration to the views presented.

The proposal is to establish a permanent international court of arbitration, to be composed of nine members, each representative to be a member of the Supreme or highest court of the nation he shall represent, and to be chosen by a majority of his associates because of his high character as a publicist and Judge and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each Judge is to hold office during life or the will of the court selecting him. The court thus constituted is to make its own rules and to fix its place of meeting. Controverted questions are to be submitted by treaty between the disputing nations to the court, with an express stipulation that all parties shall conform to whatever determination the court shall make of the controversy.

Independent powers not represented in the tribunal may submit controversies to its decision by complying with the rules of the court, on contributing such stipulated amount to its expenses as may be provided for by the rules or determined by the court.

It is recommended by the association that the President enter at once into correspondence and negotiations through the proper diplomatic channels with representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic for a union with the Government of the United States in this undertaking of forming an international court substantially on the basis thus outlined.

TO REVIEW GLEASON'S ACTION.

Health Clerk Batterman's Suspension Taken into Court.

An order was served on Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday requiring him to appear before Supreme Court Justice Dykman in White Plains to-morrow and show cause why Ferdinand H. Batterman should not be reinstated as clerk to the Health Board of Long Island City. With Health Officer Burnett he was suspended last week by the Gleason Board of Health Commissioners. Batterman claims that he was appointed for three years, and cannot be removed without cause. Mayor Gleason claims he has the power to remove any one.

At the meeting of the Health Board Monday night the permit allowing Contractor Morris Fitzgerald of New-York to dump New-York City garbage on property of ex-Gov. Flower in Newtown Creek was revoked. Health Officer P. J. McKeon says the stench from the refuse is detrimental to public health.

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VALUABLE BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

Collection of 3,700 Volumes Secured by the Lenox Management for the Joint Institution—Devoted to Towns in New-York and New-England—First Large Addition Stamped with the New Name—Interesting Newspapers.

The Lenox Library has recently secured for the New-York Public Library a valuable addition of books relating to American history and genealogy. The historical matter consists entirely of town history, and is particularly rich in the New-England field. This collection makes the Lenox Library, regarding these subjects, second in the city, the New-York Historical Society being first.

Town histories and genealogies have for several years been among the specialties sought for by the Historical Society, and a remarkably complete and valuable collection has been secured.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, whose rooms are in the Berkeley Lyceum, also has a good library on these topics.

This recent addition to the Lenox Library numbers over 3,700 volumes. It was purchased from a private collector in Washington, D. C., who was formerly a resident of this city, and whose tastes ran largely to New-England and New-York State town and family histories.

Beyond the great historical value of such a library, the collection is interesting from the fact that it is the first large one in which the stamp of the New-York Public Library has been placed. It is also the first large collection purchased by the consolidated libraries, the Astor, the Lenox, and the Tilden. The genealogies have been placed on the shelves, but assistant librarians are going over the town histories, stamping and classifying them.

The student in special lines of American history will find the collection especially valuable. Many of the volumes are of great rarity. Seven hundred and ninety-four of the books are genealogies, and the rest are town histories.

To New-York State 275 volumes are devoted, and to Massachusetts, 660, of which nearly 100 are upon Boston and its vicinity alone. The State of Maine has 190 volumes, New-Hampshire 180, Vermont, 32, Connecticut 112, and miscellaneous on New-England, 72.

These books cover the history of nearly every town of importance, and many that would not be considered of much prominence, but which, historically, are possessed of interest. Nearly every State in the Union is represented.

"I believe this is the most complete collection in town histories and genealogies, next to that of the Historical Society in the city," Wilberforce Eames, the librarian, said. "Hereafter in making purchases care will be taken not to duplicate anything in the Astor or Tilden Libraries, as we are now working as the New-York Public Library.

"The library was rich in American historical matter before, as a great deal was secured in the Bancroft collection, but it was largely of a general character. In town and family histories we were not particularly well off, but feel justly proud now of our recent acquisition."

In the large exhibition room of the library shelves have been placed at one end to hold the enormous collection of The London Times, which was presented to the library a year ago. This collection is one of the most complete in this country. The size of some of the bound volumes suggest masses of newspaper literature. The volumes are complete from 1805 through 1895, and are invaluable for reference purposes.

In another part of the exhibition room shelves have been erected to receive the collection of Tilden newspapers, consisting chiefly of the New-York papers, bound, from 1840 to 1885. The Tilden Library is being classified by the assistant librarians.

Two gems of rich historical interest and value lately added to the exhibition case of newspapers are an original copy of The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, published in Philadelphia Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1787, containing the first publication of the Constitution of the United States. By its side is a bulletin extra published by The Charleston Mercury Dec. 20, 1860, announcing in large, black letters, the secession of South Carolina from the Union.

"There we have," Mr. Eames said, "the Constitution of our country as adopted and as broken."

"The Superintendent's Example."

. . . By Opie Read.

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PART I.

At a small town on a railway running through Kentucky an express company had been robbed of $5,000. The loss of the money was insignificant when simply viewed as the removal of so many pieces of paper bearing the portrait of a distinguished American, but the necessity to hold up some one in the glaring light of the law as a dazzling example was a momentous consideration. It may be observed that a great corporation never knows an evil-doer as an individual, but regards him wholly as an "example"; indeed, the closest relationship and services that have endured through many years can be forgotten by a great institution when it sets out to establish an example. And I have often wondered why some one has not taken up the business of professional example, to undergo a sentence to prison, for a reasonable salary, to show to the world that the great corporation is determined to enforce honesty. Well, $5,000 was taken one night from the express office in Springdale. The safe was blown open, the town trembled for three days in a delirium of excitement, and the agent, with a bruise on his head, lay in his room at the tavern. At that time I was operating a detective agency in Louisville, (truly a despicable calling, I must say,) and the Division Superintendent of the express company sent for me. A great man was he. Consciously impressive, portly, with animal life running like an engine within him. As I entered his private apartment he turned in his chair, and, looking at me a moment, said:

"So you are Capt. Blake?"

"My name is Blake; yes, Sir."

"I suppose you have heard of our little affair down in the country."

"Yes; I have read an account of it."

"What do you think?"

"It is only now, Sir, that I have found it to my advantage to think."

"Ah, I see." And after a short pause he added: "Now, I'll tell you what we have done, and then I'll tell you what we want you to do. The agent at Springdale has been arrested."

He paused and looked at me as if he expected me to show astonishment, but I didn't. I simply said: "Yes"; and he continued: "About six years ago he came to us most highly recommended, strictly sober, and with no bad habits. There is no bank in the town, and on numerous occasions he has been intrusted with large sums of money. He is of a good family, and during many years his father has been cashier of a bank in this city."

He leaned back in his chair, stroked his side whiskers, and looked at me, and I fancied that I could hear the great engine of health pumping within him. "I authorized his arrest last night," he went on, "and I have a dispatch telling me that the town is greatly excited. The physician is unable to decide whether or not the blow on the head was self-inflicted, but he agrees that it looks suspicious."

"Well," said I, "what do you want me to do?"

"I have a scheme," he answered. "There have been so many similar cases, you understand, that I believe we could convict him upon the testimony of the physician and other suspicious circumstances; and although it is necessary for us to have an example, you understand, yet I should like to know beyond question whether or not he is guilty. I may be overparticular, but the fact is, I want him to make a confession. I may be a trifle soft-hearted, you understand, but I'd like to know."

"Don't you always want to know?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, surely," he quickly replied, "but as a general thing we are willing for the law to settle that point and act accordingly. But down in that part of the country an example is badly needed, and if this fellow Haines could be brought to confess, why, it would be—well, it would be a good thing for us, you know."

"And your scheme?"

"Is this. I want you to be put into the cell with him, win his confidence, and worm a confession out of him."

"Rather an old scheme," I was bold enough to reply.

"Oh, I have been told you are a most discouraging man, but I am determined upon this, and I am willing to pay handsomely for your services, and if you succeed the amount of compensation shall be doubled."

This, of course, interested me, and during more than an hour we laid our plans and talked them over, and when I left him it was with these words: "You may depend upon it that I shall do my duty."

That evening an officer conducted me along the main street of Springdale. The sight of the handcuffs upon my wrists caught the eyes of the corner loungers, and

"We Want That Hoss Thief."

soon a crowd was following us, and occasionally I heard the remark: "Got him all right, haven't they?" I heard the words, "horse thief, I bet you," and, as unimpulsive as I am, I turned around to confront a mottled face. The officer, who knew nothing of the Superintendent's scheme—who was proud to be made so important—gave me a jerk, and the mob applauded him. By the time we reached the jail the air was full of "horse thief." I had no sooner been shoved through the door into the corridor than the words, "Hang him!" smote my ears like a blow from a mallet, for I knew the abhorrence in which my countrymen held the stealing of a horse; that, charged with any other crime, a man might hope for some sort of a hearing, but that to be suspected of horse theft was more than likely to mean deaf ears and quick action. The mob was now fierce. The jailer, a fat and humorous old fellow, stepped out. I stood in the corridor just behind him. Near me stood a man, holding a key, waiting to show me to my quarters.

"Boys," said the jailer, "what do you want?"

"You know what we want, Buck," replied a lank fellow, who had assumed command outside. "We want that hoss thief!"

"Bill, there ain't no hoss thief here!"

"Tell that up at Bear Waller an' up the right fork of Big Sandy, but don't tell it to us. That feller stole the Widder Cage's hoss, and we want him."

"Who says so?"

"Why, Ab, here." And I saw him nod at a fellow standing near, and the light held at an upper window fell upon his mottled face.

"How do you know, Ab?" the jailer asked.

"Why, McGee 'lowed he was the man, and he was with the fellers that got after him."

"Where's McGee? Let him identify him. And if he's the man, I'll agree to hang him myself, and then eat a foot of the rope. No, boys, you are wrong this time. You have hung fellers out of here all right enough, but you'd make a mistake this time, and it ain't exactly right to make such mistakes. I ricollect they hung the wrong man over at Hover not long ago, and it caused a good deal of talk, and some ill feelin', so I advise you to be more particular. Now, if you want to know right bad, I'll tell you what the man is charged with."

"Out with it," the leader cried.

"Why, they do say that he killed a man."

The light was still held at the window, and I saw the eager and expectant countenance of the leader droop to disappointment.

"Buck, is that straight?"

"As a rope pullin' a bucket out of a well."

"All right, then," said the leader, turning about. "There are occasions when a feller's got a right to kill a man, but nobody ever had a right to steal a hoss. Boys, let's go down to Tobe's grocery. I understand they air goin' to cut a watermillon, knock a nail keg in the head, and wring a dishrag down there pretty soon. Come on."

The jailer, his fat sides shaking, stepped back and closed the door, and the man with the key motioned me to follow him.

As the turnkey was fumbling with the lock I heard the nervous pacing, to and fro, of a man inside the cell, and when I stepped in he turned about, looked at me, and, withdrawing his brief attention, with a contemptuous bat of his eyes, said to the jailer:

"Buck, you've been acquainted with me long enough to know that I don't want to be shut in here with a horsethief."

"Oh, you heard them fellers, did you?

He Made No Reply.

Of course, you don't want to be shut up with a hossthief—don't want to be shut up at all, for that matter, Jimmie—but there are some things we can't help, and bein' shut up with the first feller that comes along is sometimes one of them. Tom, stick that candle up there over the door and leave it there till it burns out so these here gentlemen can see how to entertain each other. That's all right; it'll stick. Well, good night. Glad we've got room enough in there for both of you, and if you don't find bed clothes enough, shout for more. In fact, whatever you don't see in the dark, ask for."

The shooting of the bolt sent a chill through me, and my fellow pris

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LECKY'S ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY.

DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. 12mo., 2 vols. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Americans must have control of their tempers as they read Mr. Lecky's book, for they will come across many things in it which will stir them to anger. In using the United States to illustrate his general proposition that the tendency of democracy is toward misgovernment, Mr. Lecky severely criticises our institutions and our political methods. He does not subscribe to the doctrine to which we have become accustomed, that our government is the best the world has known. Speaking as an Englishman, and discussing the desirability of establishing democracy in his own country, he says:

It would be perhaps a paradox to say that the government of a country which is so great, so prosperous, and so pacific as the United States has not been a success; but, on the whole, American democracy appears to me to carry with it at least as much of warning as of encouragement, especially when we remember the singularly favorable circumstances under which the experiment has been tried, and the impossibility of reproducing those conditions at home.

That one word experiment contains the substance of the general criticism. Mr. Lecky does not admit it has been proved by the experience of this country that government by the people is feasible. He does not say in so many words that he believes the government of the United States eventually will go to pieces, but there is no doubt he does believe it. We think of him as a man who in his private conversations occasionally says of us: "It is a question of time only. They can't last. They've begun on their decadence already." It is hard to be patient under criticism from one who regards us as irretrievably lost; who condemns the fundamental idea on which our government is based; whose views as to everything that has happened to us and our present condition are distorted by prejudice in favor of governmental methods quite different from ours.

Mr. Lecky's book, however, is one which Americans should not neglect. If there is one thing we need in this country more than anything else it is full understanding of the tendencies of our political life. Perhaps it is well that an outsider has said some things about us that are likely to rankle a little. Really, no harm has been done in speaking of the government of the United States as an experiment. In one sense the word fits well enough. We all would repudiate Mr. Lecky's idea that it is doubtful that our government will last. Americans know it will last; it must last; they will make it last. At the same time, every intelligent person in the country is more or less disturbed as he contemplates the present situation in the United States.

There is no doubt we are confronted by a state of affairs that is injurious to the National welfare and to the rights of the people. This state is intolerable and must be brought to an end. A great people have been praying to their representatives in Congress to remove by legislation certain conditions that stand in the way of a return of National prosperity, a renewal of the Nation's credit throughout the world and a revival of business and industries of all kinds. Congress has done nothing, and now the people are beseeching each of the two great parties which soon will hold their National Conventions to take such action that in the event of its winning the election the next Congress may be depended on to perform a duty toward the people this Congress has neglected.

Mr. Lecky, viewing this situation, undoubtedly would find in it additional support for his theory that the American people cannot govern themselves, and sooner or later will give up the experiment. The American view is different. We say in this country that the great question confronting the American people will be settled eventually, and settled right, and that the only unknown quantity in the problem is as to the cost. Possibly the next Congress may settle the question, and possibly it may not be settled until the country shall have known much greater financial distress than it hitherto has known; but sooner or later the end of the trouble will come. So it will be with other questions, pending and impending. The man who doubts for a minute that the people of the United States are able to take care of any question that may confront them lacks in understanding of the character of the people, and in appreciation of their devotion to right and justice.

The one thing Mr. Lecky objects to in democracy is the share the ignorant have in the government. The common people he holds in contempt. He does not indicate precisely the sort of government that would suit him best, but it is clear he believes in restricted suffrage, property qualifications, union of Church and State, at least in his own country, and in a good many other things that belong in the category with those mentioned. He thinks, taking the case of the United States in hand, that the great source of weakness is the ignorant voter, the non-property owner, the man who labors with his hands. Mr. Lecky, if he should come to this country and study politics under any intelligent guidance, might come to the conclusion that the country is in greater danger from another source than from the common people. The real dividing line between the two great parties in the United States is the line between the common people who want the government to be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and a few who want to control the government and secure from it class legislation.

If the suffrage should be restricted the effect would be to make it far easier for men who want class legislation to get possession of the legislative and executive branches of the government than it is at present. Of at least one candidate for the Presidency this year it may be said that if he should become the Chief Executive of a Nation, he would enter the White House as the representative of a body of men who want higher duties on things they deal with in their business. To this man, established in the White House, as President, one who had contributed to the fund with which the title to the Presidency was bought might come with a demand for a return for his contribution. "I gave ten thousand dollars to make you President," the visitor might say, "I've come to get my pay." He would get it, too. So they would come from all parts of the country, men of millions, each prepared to show his vouchers for money given to build up the corruption fund, each fully determined to get valuable consideration for what he had paid in. These would be the intelligent men of the country, the property owners, the "prominent" citizens. There are, no doubt, grave dangers in simple manhood suffrage, but nobody can say that in this country we should have a better government if we should cut down the voting lists fifty per cent. It is not the common people, just at this time, who are putting the government to a severe test—a severer test than it has heretofore met. It is not a question whether democracy is right or wrong that is before the people; the question is whether there shall be democracy.

It is simply because he is not familiar with American life, or because of a cast of mind that is incompatible with an appreciation of American character and institutions, that Mr. Lecky does not understand our politics, and yet he makes some remarks about us which if they be read with candor will be apt to do us good. For example, take this:

There is one thing which is worse than corruption. It is acquiescence in corruption. No feature of American life strikes a stranger so powerfully as the extraordinary indifference, partly cynicism and partly good nature, with which notorious frauds and notorious corruption in the sphere of politics are viewed by American public opinion. There is nothing, I think, altogether like this to be found in any other great country. It is something wholly different from the political torpor which is common in half-developed nations and corrupt despotisms, and it is curiously unlike the state of feeling which exists in the French Republic.

Americans well may ponder on the fact that the distinction is accorded them of being in their political life the most corrupt great Nation on the face of the earth. It is not a distinction of which to be proud, but every practical politician knows there is an appalling amount of corruption in the politics of the country. Another thing Mr. Lecky says about us is true—to a degree, at least:

Hardly any other nation would be more grossly misjudged if it were mainly judged by its politicians and its political life. It seems a strange paradox that a Nation which stands in the very foremost rank in almost all the elements of a great industrial civilization, which teems with energy, intelligence, and resources, and which exhibits in many important fields a level of moral excellence that very few European countries have attained, should permit itself to be governed and represented among the nations in the manner I have described. How strange it is, as an Italian statesman once said, that a country which has produced the telegraph and the telephone and has shown in ten thousand forms such amazing powers of adaptation and invention should have discovered no more successful methods of governing mankind.

It is a fact that Americans have left the management of politics very much with the professional politicians. While men have been busy earning their livings, making their fortunes, studying, inventing, attending to business interests, the politicians have had pretty much everything their own way. This is the truth in Mr. Lecky's criticism. The criticism is at fault in assuming that there is anything unaccountable in the fact that there is a great body of good citizens in this country who have kept aloof from politics. They have let politics alone because they have not realized that while they themselves have been devoting their energies to their private interests the politicians have carried things with high hand. There are indications that these trustful citizens are beginning to see they have neglected their duties, and so doing have injured themselves as well as the country at large. "One thing at a time" must be our excuse to critics like Mr. Lecky. In the end we shall show them that the apparently insuperable obstacles to good government have yielded to intelligent treatment. The politicians have not secured incontestable possession of the country. They and the men who use them may seem to have intrenched themselves in the governmental departments, but they are subject to ejection and must go when the people give the word.

Mr. Lecky's book covers a wide range. It has something to say about all questions of the day that concern the political rights of men and women. It discusses the labor problems, taxation, socialism, woman suffrage, polygamy, municipal reform, clerical influence in the politics of various nations, and a great variety of other topics. In respect to all these questions Mr. Lecky maintains conservative opinions. He is in no sense a Liberal. In many instances he attributes to democracy what with more justice might be regarded as due to the forces of modern civilization. A kindly feeling toward the common people is to be observed all over the world, a feeling that it is the duty of the strong to care for the weak, a feeling that it should be a magnified principle of political economy that the citizen is a ward of the Government under which he lives—a ward in the sense that his welfare is a matter of public interest. Mr. Lecky attributes the growth of this sentiment to democracy. It rather marks, as we already have suggested, the dawn of a new civilization. Some of the best things the poorer people of England are getting they are securing not through the spread of democracy but through the voluntary benefactions of men and women and municipalities. The same may be said of other countries, including the United States. The common people are not running away with the world—Mr. Lecky may rest assured of that.

RECENT FICTION.

Another Voice from Russia.

VERA VORONTZOFF. By Sonja Kovalevsky. Rendered into English by Anna von Rydingsvard, (Baroness von Proschwitz.) New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Goldsmith traveled all the way to Holland to teach the Dutchmen English, and did not discover until he reached the Netherlands the utter futility of his mission. He did not know a word of Dutch. For her self-appointed task, to "render into English" the Russian of Mme. Kovalevsky, the Baroness von Proschwitz is somewhat better equipped than Goldsmith was, but her English is often clumsy. Yet her translation has some extraordinary merits. The description of the service in a country church on the day of the announcement of the proclamation of abolition of serfdom—the Czar's proclamation was read in all Russian churches one Sunday—is wonderfully vigorous and effective, and probably very near to the spirit of the original, in spite of the awkwardness of the translator's use of words.

The Baroness gives us a biographical sketch of Sonja Kovalevsky, which is welcome, for that eccentric Russian woman—a mathematician of high attainments, who wrote fiction as a pastime—is not known to the ordinary American reader. In 1881 she was appointed to a professorship in the Stockholm University, and became the first woman professor in Europe. In 1888 she received the Bordin Prize—"the highest European prize any mathematician can receive." Her mother was German, granddaughter of Schubert the astronomer. Her father was a Russian of Polish ancestry—Gen. Corvin-Krukovski. She married Kovalevsky, a student, in 1868, merely to gain independence. He took her to Heidelberg University and left her. For two years they did not live together. When they did, it was not for long. Late in life she had another romance. The Baroness von Proschwitz says hers was a "heart life," as well as a "brain life."

The story of Vera is probably somewhat autobiographical, so far as its emotional quality is concerned. Vera is a highly sensitive, aspiring daughter of the nobility, who has a love affair early in life with her tutor, a "liberal" and suspected gentleman named Vasiltseff, many years her senior. He is finally exiled, and dies, bequeathing to her his property and his mission. This mission is vaguely defined. It is to do something splendid for the good of humanity. Vera accomplishes it by marrying a poor Jewish conspirator, entirely unknown to her before his trial, and thus saving him from solitary confinement for life. She goes with him to Siberia.

Such books as "Vera Vorontzoff" treat of political crimes with sympathy for the criminals, but yet in a vastly different spirit from the false Russian romance of picturesque Nihilism which is so popular. There are true pictures of Russian daily life here, and in them lies the chief interest of the novel to Western readers.

Peacock's Masterwork.

GRYLL GRANGE. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. with an introduction by George Saintsbury. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

With "Gryll Grange" the republication of Peacock is finished. It was written in 1861, and Mr. Saintsbury calls it "the last and mellowest fruit from Peacock's tree." A quaint, delightful book it is, though one must be prepared for its quality beforehand. It will not do to approach Peacock in the spirit with which one takes up Scott or Thackeray. The story with him, though highly elaborate, is the least of it.

Here we assemble in Gryll Grange, whose owner, Mr. Gryll, fancies himself a descendant, lineally, of the Gryllus whom Ulysses knew. His niece, Morgana, is beautiful and has a richly cultivated mind. The Rev. Dr. Opimian is their neighbor and frequent guest. In the vicinity, in a reconstructed round tower known as the "Duke's Folly," dwells a learned and sentimental young man, attended by seven vestal virgins, who are the daughters of old servants of his family from whom he will not part. It is Dr. Opimian's task, between meals, as it were, (for there is as much eating and drinking in Peacock as in Thackeray,) to bring the hero of "Duke's Folly," Algernon Falconer, and Morgana Gryll together—Cupid does the rest—and to help the seven vestals to suitable husbands.

Sentimental adventures, love making, and festival making comprise the framework only of this singular work, which is full of learning, classical and strange, and rich in poetry. Literary and musical criticism, culinary wisdom, advice as to wine drinking and the choice of wines, Greek and Latin drama, religious symbolism, legend and history, moral philosophy, ichthyology, electrical science, botany, forestry, and the impossibility of salvation for the American Republic are but a few of the subjects treated.

In the intercalated matter, which includes the ballad called "Love and Age" and the verses on "The Death of Philemon," there is an Aristophanic comedy called "Aristophanes in London," which seems rather dull and feeble to an ordinary reader, but which Mr. Saintsbury likes, saying: "There is a Gilbertian tone about the whole piece which I should be rather more surprised at being the first to note, so far as I know, if I were not pretty well prepared to find that the study of the average dramatic critic is not much in Peacock." And not likely to be, we may add. As for the "Gilbertian flavor," Mr. Saintsbury has surely been the first and will probably be the last to discover that. But "Gryll Grange" is good reading. Mr. Townsend's illustrations are capital.

About Owning Your Own House.

THE HOUSE. An Episode in the Lives of Reuben Baker, Astronomer, and of His Wife, Alice. By Eugene Field. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This posthumous book by the famous Chicago humorist, like most of his widely popular writings, treats in a light and telling way of domestic experiences common to nine-tenths of the people who buy and read books in the United States, the "plain people," in moderate circumstances. Mr. Baker is a mild-mannered gentleman of scientific aspirations, and his wife is actually, if not confessedly, the head of the family. When they are first married they decide to "own their own home" as soon as possible. For years they talk about it, furnishing all the rooms in their minds. Their children are well grown before they buy "the old Schmittheimer place—the house that sets back from the street, and has lovely trees in the yard."

Then their troubles begin. The house must be partly rebuilt. The grounds must be laid out anew. The carpenter and builder, the plumber, and the city authorities, and the dear friends who give advice, have to be contended with. The Baker family are poor in pocket, but they become rich in experience.

Field wrote these sketches in a tone of perfect gravity, which heightens their humor. He did not live to finish them, but what there is will do. Only one chapter is missing.

Gore Galore.

THE EBBING OF THE TIDE. South Sea Stories. By Louis Becke. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

There may be little black specks visible on maps, which are supposedly islands in the Pacific. No bigger than pin points, as Mr. Louis Becke describes them, these islets reek with gore. It is not alone that the natives wallow in blood, according to Mr. Becke, but the scum of the earth, the beachcomber, has indoctrinated the original brutal savage with all the European vices. With a single exception or so, all the stories conclude with a murder—or begin with one. The variation is when there is a massacre. If it be fiction, it is horrible. If it be founded on fact, then on these islands there are numerous hells. Dramatic fiction, or the compression of the dreadful, has its limits, and Mr. Becke has not the least comprehension when to come to a full stop with what is appalling. Around those disgusting islands it is not the blue tide which ebbs, but it is a crimson flood of gore.

Story of an Abused Little Boy.

THE MIGHTY ATOM. By Marie Corelli. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

Marie Corelli ironically dedicates her new book to "those self-styled 'progressivists' [dreadful word] who by precept and example assist the infamous cause of education without religion, and who, by promoting the idea borrowed from French atheism, of denying to the children in board schools and elsewhere the knowledge and love of God as the true foundation of noble living are guilty of a worse crime than murder."

A cold-blooded man of wealth and education, who somehow reminds you of Murdstone, Dombey, and Gradgrind, is the protagonist. He has a beautiful wife, whose affection for him has been killed by his excessive coldness and practicality and love of science. He has an anaemic little son of eleven years, of an imaginative and sensitive disposition, whom he is bringing up at home in a modern and scientific way. This youth is not permitted to go to church or to believe in the Christian Church. He studies religion as myths, beginning with Phta and ending with the Christ. His gentle nature is crushed, but not transformed. He learns religion from a gravedigger's infant daughter in the church yard. His mother elopes with a wicked Baronet, and when the boy's playmate dies of diphtheria he hangs himself in his schoolroom.

There is much Dickens-like character study in this book, and the descriptions of outdoor life and Devonshire scenes and customs it contains are particularly vigorous and good. The little girl, Jessamine, and her "dear ole 'oss"—a wooden one without rockers—are worthy of Kenneth Grahame.

There is power in the serious part of the narrative, and a strong proportion of truth, but Marie Corelli inclines to overemphasis and lacks altogether the judicial mind. In these days Murdstone, Dombey, and Gradgrind have lost all their terrors. Such empty fools as they could accomplish no harm. And a combination of all three, with a hint of a burlesque of Herbert Spencer thrown in for good measure, is not formidable.

An Idyl of Staten Island.

TOM GROGAN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhardt. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Hopkinson Smith's Staten Island story has as much "local color" and vitality as his "Colonel Carter." It is little more than an extended sketch, and the materials are such as only a skillful artist in literature could turn to good account.

A middle-aged Irishwoman, who carries on her husband's trade as a stevedore after his death, is the central personage, protagonist, and heroine. Recent fiction has produced no character more vital and interesting than Mary Grogan. She is something of a beauty in her rough, Amazonian way, and with all her will power and courage she is as gentle and tender as any woman could be.

The story deals with rough characters and every-day incidents, yet it is a veritable idyl, because of the author's delightful manner of telling it. He deftly associates romance with derricks and stone barges and village barroom politics. The humor of the tale is rich, but it has its touch of tragedy, too, and its simple pathos is eloquent. The types of character are all recognizable. McGaw, and Lathers, the Police Justice; Rowan, the walking delegate; Quigg, and the spy, Crimmins, are admirably drawn. But not less interesting are Cully, the irrepressible boy, and Patsy's "billy goat," Stumpy, the only living creature Mary Grogan fears.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The biography of Prof. Huxley, by his son, Leonard Huxley, will not be ready before the Autumn.

—Max Nordau's volume, called "Paradoxes," which appeared first in 1884, is about to be issued in London, with a new introduction, specially written for this edition. The volume deals with pessimism, optimism, the rights of majorities, genius and talent, and the natural history of love.

—An English translation of "Moltke's Letters to His Wife" is just ready, in London.

—The Athenaeum hears that Mr. Swinburne "has in press a larger and more important poem than any he has published for some years," the same being Malory's story of Balen, told in somewhat elaborate rhymed measure, but with great closeness to the original. Both in scheme and in method it is an entirely new departure.

—The Messrs. Scribner announce that they have purchased the works of Stevenson heretofore publishd by Stone & Kimball, including the "Vailima Letters," "Ebb Tide," "The Amateur Emigrant," and "Macaire." They have also concluded arrangements for the publication of his posthumous works, "Weir of Hermiston," the latter part of May, and "St. Ives," at a later date.

—Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" will be added to the Riverside Literature Series, making four parts.

—Macmillan & Co. will soon issue a book entitled "London Burial Grounds." The author begins with early British and Roman burial places, and treats in turn the graveyards of priories and convents, Cathedral, Abbey, Temple, and Tower.

—An Englishman named Orrinsmith, having been accused of a desire to disguise his connection with the Smith family, writes to The Athenaeum to say that "Leigh Hunt suggested to me to put my two names into one, and I have found it convenient for the last twenty-five years to do so."

—An English edition of Amos K. Fiske's new volume, "The Jewish Scriptures: The Books of the Old Testatment in the Light of their Origin and History," will be issued soon by David Nutt.

—The writer of "The Little Gods of Grub Street," a rhymed satire on supposed candidates for the Poet Laureateship, which the Messrs. Lippincott are about to publish, is Eric Mackay, Marie Corelli's brother. The same publishers also announce Mr. Mackay's "Arrows of Song."

—For the frontispiece of the May number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly has been prepared a portrait in colors of Gen. Robert E. Lee which will appear in connection with the series of papers on the Lee family.

—In a long note concerning the famous "Portuguese Grammar," the current number of The Chap Book remarks that "no one apparently knows this classic of the ridiculous." If this be true, it has certainly not been the fault of publishers. About twelve years ago a half dozen editions were in the market, and the sale of them was enormous. Has The Chap Book never heard of "English as She is Spoke?"

—"For many are called, but few are chosen," as a text applicable to the acceptance of literary material, requires a certain modification. The person who produces his romance, or his short story, or his experiences of travel, or his poem, has not been "called" by the publisher. He writes of his own volition. It may be that the Muse has "called," but the publisher who is expected to pay for the copy, has no capitalistic Muse as a partner. All this leads up to what is depressing, for there is an enormous amount of manuscript sent to publishers in the United States which is not used—"rejected" would be a harsh term, but that is about what it amounts to. There is one leading publisher whose average receipt of manuscrips offered for use amounts to 1,000 items monthly. Some few of these manuscripts have merit, but there is simply no room for them, the stock of unpublished material in hand being amply sufficient for a year or more to come. The avalanche of manuscript is so great that no staff of professional readers ever could get through with even a portion of them. The waste of brains, good, bad, or indifferent, is enormous, and the disappointments are bitter. What proportion of the revenues of the Post Office Department is derived from the mailing of manuscripts is not ascertainable, but the total must form an important item.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A MARK AND A MARTYR. By E. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE DAMNATION OF THERON WARE. By Harold Frederic. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

AMERICAN HISTORY LEAFLETS. Three Numbers. 16mo. New-York: A. Lovell & Co.

PIRATE GOLD. By F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale.) 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

FOUR-HANDED FOLK. By Olive Thorne Miller. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

FROEBEL'S OCCUPATIONS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

SPRING NOTES FROM TENNESSEE. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

A TEXTBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By A. D. F. Hamlin. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE WHITE ROCKS. A Novel. By Edouard Rod. Translated by E. Boyd Smith. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST. By the Right Hon. George N. Curzon. New and revised edition. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY IN CHRISTENDOM. By Andrew Dickson White. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 per volume.

HYPNOTISM, MESMERISM, AND THE NEW WITCHCRAFT. By Ernest Hart. A new edition, enlarged. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS COLLECTED FROM THE ORAL TRADITIONS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING FOLK. Edited by Fanny D. Bergen. With notes and an introduction by William W. Newell. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE WRITINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE OF EUGENE FIELD. Vols. I. to V. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

DR. JAMESON'S RAID; ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. By the Rev. James King. 12mo. New-York: George Rutledge & Sons.

ODES. By Charles Leonard Moore. 12mo. Philadelphia: Published by the author.

RUTH ENDICOTT'S WAY; OR, HARGRAVE'S MISSION. By Lucy C. Lillie. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.25.

THE DETECTIVE FACULTY, as Illustrated from Judicial Records and the Actualities of Experience. By W. H. Bailey, LL. D. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clark Company.

OUR BASEBALL CLUB AND HOW IT WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP. New and revised edition. By Noah Brooks. With an introduction by H. S. Spalding. 8vo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

Interesting Phases of a Circus the Public Never Sees.

The most interesting side of a circus is behind the scenes. If there were admission tickets to that part of the performance the seats in front might be empty.

The fascinating part of the circus now is the aftermath, where aerial queens, daring bareback equestriennes, and erstwhile warriors, Grants, and Lincolns, and heroic mothers, who have appeared to the audience a few seconds before in classic marble, walk out of the rings like ordinary, everyday human beings in parti-colored opera cloaks and big slippers.

Behind the large gate which opens into the amphitheatre at the Madison Square Garden it is even more interesting. In a small space there is congregated at different times during a performance a conglomeration of all sorts and conditions of men and animals, which eventually separates into its component parts in the different rings.

There are horses, elephants, pigs, fierce-looking black men, Japanese, the new women in their knickerbockers, the newest woman clown in her décolletée bodice, mammoth knickerbockers, and infinitesimal hat, and men in tights of every color of the rainbow, limbering up in every possible variety of somersault and handspring.

"Your wig is getting altogether too small," one woman remarked to another as she tries to pull a refactory coiffure which has not so much the appearance of antique marble at a near view, into place. "You girls are getting such swelled heads here at the garden that you won't one of you have a wig you can wear if you don't get away before long."

The Knickerbockered new women see that each other's hats are on straight, and any one would know the woman clown was a woman if she didn't look it, for it takes her nearly five minutes by the clock to find the pockets into which she puts her hands for her grand entree, although they are in the most convenient places, one on either side, and big enough for three or four hands the size of hers.

The woman ringmaster is talking about spurs. She has fairly won hers, for she began to ride when she was three, and after several years' tuition in the delicate art of using them, put on her first pair when she was a young lady of seven.

"The spur more than the whip is the key to the management of the horse," said the "lady ringmaster" yesterday afternoon. "There must be perfect unison with horse, rider, whip, and spur, but you guide your horse to a great extent with your foot. There is a little pressure for every step a horse takes. Then if he gets stupid, you touch him with the spur. I haven't pricked my horse but once to-day, and then he was nasty"—Miss Newsome is an Englishwoman—"and I gave him a little touch.

"The great thing is to learn not to use the spur. People put on spurs after much less practice here than in England. I think it must have been seven years after I began to ride before I knew all that my father wished me to about spurs.

"We trained all our horses together, and we had six or seven of them. I commenced breaking them when I was twelve. My riding lessons came in all through the work. My father would never let me wear a long habit. I wore an ordinary walking skirt while I was working with him, so that he could see my spur foot and tell me how to use it.

"When he thought I knew how to do that I put on the spur. He believed in using a very sharp spur at once. In that way you learned not to spur your horse. You knew immediately when you touched him by accident, because he reared and danced.

"Most women haven't sufficient judgment to wear spurs. More runaways than a few have been caused by them. They keep pricking their horses and don't know it.

"'Never draw blood,' my father said. 'As you are strong, be merciful, was one of his favorite sayings. If it comes to a question between your will and that of the horse, that is the time when your spur comes into play. If a horse once gets the best of you, he is practically good for nothing to any one.

"My father was one of the few men who were taught by a great French trainer, but I don't remember his name now. The terms my father used in teaching me the use of the spur were all French.

"I get my spurs in England. In Germany I find it difficult to get them sharp enough. I haven't tried here. The German women wear spurs to some extent, but in most of them the rowel is perfectly smooth and round, without points.

"I wear ordinary box spurs. They have a one and a half inch neck—rather long for high school work. Generally you use a shorter neck or you punish your horse. For ordinary use three-quarters of an inch is long enough. I like easy, old shoes for riding, and have a box in the heels of my street shoes, and for practice put on a pair of gaiters over them and my spurs. I wear the sharpest spurs, with needle points to the rowels, for riding astraddle with my regular habit. That is as thick as a board, and the spurs must be sharp to pierce it. The half-sharp ones I wear in riding the high-school horse. Riding the hack saddle cavalier fashion, I wear spurs without the heel pieces at the side. I like that better. My feet are nearer my horse.

"Spurs are awkward things to walk in. I have ridden side saddle more than anything else, and so I am accustomed to the spur on my left foot, but when I have one on my right foot I am apt to scratch the boot on my left foot."

Miss Nellie Reid, who is a high-school rider, and has the white tandem at the circus, wears patent spurs, with a plain band around the rowel to protect the habit. The spur rests between two raised pieces of leather on the shoe above the heel, and is secured by a strap over the instep.

"I think I like them better than the box spur," says Miss Reid. "The most interesting spurs I ever saw are these I had sent me anonymously." She went on taking a tiny pair of spurs from a wooden box. "Mustn't it have been a small foot that could wear these?" holding them up.

"Why, they were made for a boot with a tiny high French heel," said Miss Newsome.

"You see they have a tiny sharp prong that fastens into the heel at the back, and they are secured on each side by these little screws, that were sent with them. They are only an inch and a half across the widest part, and the neck is very long, 4 inches.

"The letter that came with them said that they had been worn in public by Mme. Amie—I have no idea who she is—and the writer thought they could be put to no better service than to grace my tiny feet, and I don't know what other nonsense.

"Now, what do you think of that for a tiny foot?" she said, laughing, and holding up a substantial-looking member. It had never been graced by either of Mme. Amie's spurs.

Miss Reid has a handsome new habit, made opening cut in the front to fit around the pommel of the saddle.

"I shouldn't like this style to wear myself," said Miss Newsome. "Miss Reid brought it over because it was quite new. I should feel as if I ought not to ride if there was danger of my wrapping my habit around the pommel so that I couldn't get off."

"Some women have spurs on their whips," said Miss Reid, going back to the first subject; "they slip on with a silver band. They are fastened just below the handle, and women riding side saddles use the whip spur with the right hand, and on the left spur with the foot.

"Other spurs are like those used in spectacular scenes," said Miss Newsome. "They have no rowel, and are simply rounded off with a knob at the back."

For her work as ringmaster, Miss Newsome wears a handsome and expensive pair of riding boots of patent leather, very heavy, with a gold band around the top, gold tassels in front, and the spurs match in color.

Three Arrests for Highway Robbery.

Vudotte Dario, Stefano Scuillari, and Carl Francisco were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery and assault, preferred by Giuseppe Magnoncallo, a bookkeeper of a laundry at 204 Wooster Street. Magnoncallo said the men rifled his pockets of $16 when he was passing through Bleecker Street Monday night. They denied the charge of robbery, but admitted having made the assault. The hearing will be continued to-day.

"INSTITUTE" AT WHITE PLAINS.

Lectures and Talks of Much Importance to the Teachers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 21.—The Westchester County Teachers' Institute was continued to-day, according to programme. There are 280 teachers registered, and all have been very regular in attending the various exercises. There are generally three exercises going on at the same time, in different portions of the schoolhouse. In the main assembly hall to-day were the intermediate exercises, in the study the primary, and in Room 15 the advanced exercises.

Miss Elizabeth A. Rankin had charge of the primary class to-day. She is very successful in her teaching of children, and imparted her methods to her fellow educators.

The institute opened at 9 o'clock this morning. Miss Anna K. Eggleston, a teacher of primary work, lectured on the numbers from 9 to 10. She was followed by Conductor P. I. Bugbee, A. M., who, in an interesting manner, instructed the teachers in the "Essentials in Arithmetic."

The "Round Table Conference," conducted by Isaac H. Stout, A. M., is a sort of free-and-easy asking and answering of questions, and information is asked for and imparted in a conversational way. This is a feature which is to be continued every day.

Miss Eggleston at 10 o'clock gave a primary lecture on "The Four Operations—Drills." She also gave another on "Moral Instruction," in which she told the intermediate department the influences that operated in forming the character of the child, youth, and, finally, man. She said "the things we look at become a part of ourselves," and exhorted her hearers to look at beautiful things and avoid vile things, that the forming of character may not be contaminated.

Conductor Bugbee addressed the advanced class on "Higher English." Miss Eggleston spoke on the subject of children and their management in the afternoon, and was followed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner in an informal talk.

Charles E. Fitch gave an interesting lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" this evening.

An attractive programme has been arranged for to-morrow. The speakers will be the same as to-day, and will talk on a variety of subjects.

ENGINEER PEARY'S DETAIL.

Still Much Mystery over His Being Placed on Waiting Orders.

WASHINGTON, Apr'l 21.—There is much mystery surrounding the detachment of Civil Engineer Peary from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the action of the Navy Department in placing that officer on waiting orders. The denial from Exeter, N. H., to the effect that Lieut. Peary has neither funds nor plans for another polar expedition has not made the matter any more clear.

The detachment of Mr. Peary from duty was not accomplished in the regular fashion. The Navy Department has its routine for doing everything; all orders follow one system, and all business pursues an established channel. The orders which affect civil engineers, for instance, would naturally come through the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under which bureau such officers are stationed. Orders may originate with the Secretary or at the navy yards or in the bureaus, but everything ordinarily passes through the bureau to which the duty pertains. In the Peary orders this routine was omitted, and the bureau people know nothing of the orders beyond what has been published in the papers.

There has been much speculation among Navy Department people regarding Mr. Peary's future plans. A friend of the officer said to-day: "It is possible that Mr. Peary will devote his period of waiting orders to a lecturing tour, to recoup himself for various heavy expenditures made during his arctic experiences, or as a result of them. It is also possible that he may join an expedition to Southern Greenland, well within the limits of the whalers, where Peary discovered the largest meteorite ever known. The party dug around the object, but it was too large to be conveyed to the ship, which could not be brought near enough to admit of its being taken aboard without extra means of lifting the interesting specimen. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences is desirous of obtaining the meteorite and I understand that institution is willing to fit out an expedition to bring to this country this Peary 'find.'"

NO PENSION FOR CAPT. EAKINS.

The Court of Appeals Refuses to Give Him a Mandamus.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court refusing ex-Police Captain Eakins of New-York a mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to put him on the pension roll.

The appellant asked for a mandamus to compel the Police Board of New-York City to grant him a pension, on the ground that his time had expired two months previous to his removal. The Police Commissioners, however, claimed that the charges were preferred some time before his time expired, and that, therefore, he is not entitled to a pension.

Capt. Eakins's removal from the force was the outcome of the Lexow investigation, the charge of accepting bribes from keepers of disorderly houses in his district being preferred against him by the Parkhurst society.

Died at the Age of 105.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—Mrs. Robbins Talcott, 105 years old, died in her home in West Hartford last night. She was the widow of Ansel Talcott, and was the oldest person in the State. She was born in Wethersfield Dec. 25, 1790, and entered her 106th year last Christmas. Her husband died twenty years ago, and she is survived by four children.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE FIGHT GROWS BITTER—McKinley's friends angered by the opposition's methods.
BRIBERY OUT OF DATE—Impecunious days for State legislators.
LONDON AND WAR RUMORS—More Queen's soldiers under arms than since the sepoy mutiny.
WHAT SPAIN WILL YIELD—Local power, but not autonomy or tariff revision in Cuba.
IT HAS VOTES TO SPARE—Republican leaders say Greater New-York bill will pass.
MR. CARLISLE IN CHICAGO—He explains how free silver would hurt workingmen.
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION—Triennial meeting of the general society at Savannah.
A GREAT WORK PROJECTED—Plan to extirpate animal tuberculosis in New-York.
AFTER THE SECOND PLACE—Jersey Republicans want Hobart on the National ticket.
BANK CLEARING HOUSES—Their place and influence discussed by bankers.
WILLIE, A MODERN CRUSOE—Stole a boat and provisions and camped on the beach.
DRUM MAJOR AND CLARIONETIST—Different physical types in a battalion of engineers.
THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE—Will the problem be solved by electrical application?
REED'S POSITION DEFINED—A bimetallic gold standard international bimetallist.
BOOTH-LINCOLN RELICS—The fatal pistol and the bar upon the box door.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Soiling and Soiling Crops, by Henry Stewart; Feeding Lambs, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also, for sale at THE TIMES Up Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
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ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

Bills Favored to Improve Relations Between Naval Engineers and Line Officers—Naval Engineers' Reserve to be Secured by Co-operation of Scientific Colleges and Naval Academy—Resolution Adopted at a Council in This City.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which has a membership of 1,800 men, embracing the most distinguished mechanical and electrical engineers of the country, through its governing body appealed last week to the Congress of the United States in behalf of the passage of the Wilson-Squire Engineering and Educational bill.

In many respects this organization is one of the most conservative associations in the United States, and never before in its history has it appealed to official powers in behalf of any engineering measure.

Connected with this society are all the professors of engineering of the many scientific schools of the country. There is hardly an industrial plant in America whose managing director or Superintendent is not allied with the organization. The most distinguished experts in machine design and construction actively work through this association.

The action of such a body of men will therefore command attention in the industrial and engineering world. The great body of skilled art

TROLLEY EXPRESS SYSTEM

BROOKLYN COMPANIES TO CARRY TRUNKS AND PACKAGES.

The City to be Divided into Districts with Stations, to and from Which All Express Matter Will Be Hauled in Wagons—Time Will Be Saved and Charges, It Is Expected, Will Be Much Lowered—A Great Public Benefit.

A trolley express system will soon be operated in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has made a contract with the National Express Company for the transportation of baggage throughout the city on a plan similar to that employed on steam railroads, and in a short time regular express cars will be running over all the lines controlled by the Brooklyn Heights Company.

A number of the railroad company's car houses will be converted into branch express offices, and the main express office will be situated in the old Brooklyn City Railroad Company's building, near Fulton Ferry. Wagons will be sent to any address, and goods will be taken to a branch express office, and thence transported by trolley to other branch offices, from which other wagons will deliver them. It is expected that every express wagon now running in Brooklyn will be secured for the new service. There are about 700 of them.

The express cars will be specially constructed, and will be manned by expert baggage handlers. The cost to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will be about $200,000.

This new departure is the result of an agitation by the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties. A meeting of the association was held Monday night, and John H. Schumann, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, spoke as follows on the subject:

"Brooklyn has always been materially hampered by the dilatory and expensive methods in vogue for the distribution of all the natural and manufactured commodities on which the physical and commercial welfare of a community depends. The Brooklyn manufacturer has been discriminated against by purchasers in other cities because orders placed with his competitors in New-York, or even Newark, N. J., could be more quickly filled, and could frequently reach Chicago and other Western points about the same time those shipped by Brooklyn manufacturers would get started for New-York. The Brooklyn merchant desiring patronage from contiguous points has been at the disadvantage because he cannot make as quick delivery to his customers at those places as can his competitors elsewhere.

"This inadequate service has, in fact, been felt by all classes. Improved facilities have been heretofore impracticable, because of the long and expensive wagon hauls in Brooklyn, in January last the Committee on Commerce and Transportation of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens took up the question with a view of ascertaining if the plants of the suburban roads could not be utilized for the quick and economical transportation of high-class express matter and small parcels for delivery at residences, on somewhat the same system by which the United States mails are so successfully carried, with such beneficial results to every individual in the city.

"The companies were at first inclined to believe that the establishment of such a system would entail too large an expense for equipment to warrant their putting it into operation, but they expressed their willingness to take up the matter when it was clearly shown to them that every business interest in the city required better facilities for development. After looking the project over carefully it was ascertained that quick and economical distribution and collection of such business could readily be made in the entire territory covered by the said lines by the use of a few express cars, to start simultaneously several times a day from a central station, each running over its prescribed route, along which, at convenient points, should be situated depots, into which cars could be switched while loading express matter, the local collections and distributions to be made by wagons from these depots.

"In connection with the express service elsewhere, a very comprehensive system is contemplated, under which from three to five collections a day will be made in all parts of the city by cars running between the East River and Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Bensonhurst, Jamaica, Flushing, and Newtown. All kinds of high-class express matter can thus be carried between Brooklyn and other cities much more expeditiously and economically than it can possibly be done with wagons."

It is promised that the express cars will be operated without interference with the passenger traffic.

MIGHT HAVE LOST HER HEAD.

Bertha Creighton's Narrow Escape from a Thrashing Machine.

What was very nearly a serious accident occurred during the production of "The Village Postmaster" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Monday night. At the close of the third act, Bertha Creighton, who plays the heroine, is in a wheat stack, beneath which is a thrashing machine in motion. At the end of a fight between Forrest Robinson, the hero, and Mr. Morgan, the villain of the play, Miss Creighton falls, and is saved from being mangled in the thrashing machine by Mr. Robinson.

Miss Creighton, on Monday night, fell, as usual, at her cue, but Mr. Robinson was late in coming to the rescue. Miss Creighton, who comes down head first, was unable to stop herself, and her head came so close to the cylinder, which revolves rapidly, that her wig was torn off. Just at this point Mr. Robinson caught her and prevented further harm, but Miss Creighton fainted from the shock.

There was great excitement on the stage and a physician was sent for. He found her all right except for a few bruises and a bad fright. Although she was badly demoralized, Miss Creighton finished the performance creditably.

SUIT OVER NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

An Action Against the Columbian Celebration Committee Dismissed.

George J. Gould, John H. Starin, and other members of the Auditing Committee of the Committee of One Hundred having in charge the arrangements for the New-York Columbian Celebration, appeared yesterday before Justice Parker and a jury in Trial Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court, as defendants in a suit brought against them by the Bureau of Press Clippings to recover $689.78.

The bureau, through its President, Frank A. Burrell, alleges that the committee, through its Secretary, Charles G. F. Wahle, made arrangements for newspaper clippings concerning the celebration at the rate of 2 cents for each clipping. The Bureau alleges that between Sept. 11, 1892, and Oct. 25, 1892, the defendants became indebted to the amount of $689.78.

The defendants deny that they ordered the clippings, and say that they had no authority to do so.

Justice Parker dismissed the complaint and the action on the ground that the committee had no authority to make contracts or incur indebtedness.

Two New College Buildings.

Plans have been submitted to the Department of Buildings for the erection of two new college buildings by the Columbia University and the Teachers College. The Columbia College structure is to be of four stories, situated in the block bounded by Amsterdam Avenue, the Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. It will be of limestone and brick, with a granite base. The Teachers College building is to be of four stories and basement, and the first story and basement will be of brownstone and the upper stories of brick. It will be erected in the rear or west of the present structure, and will cost $300,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 157 and 31—The Union Pacific Railway Company et al., appellant, vs. the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and

Nos. 158 and 42—The Union Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Argument commenced by John F. Dillon for the appellants, and continued by J. M. Woodworth for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and by George R. Peck for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The call for Wednesday is: Nos. 157, (and 158, 41, and 42,) 869, (and 870,) 588, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the appraisel for taxation of the estate of Augustus Whiting, deceased.—Argued by George L. Revis for appellant, Jabish Holmes, Jr., for respondent.

In the matter of the appraisal of the estate for taxation of George Morgan, deceased.—Argued by George L. Revis for appellant, Jabish Holmes, Jr., for respondent.

In the matter of the appraisal for taxation of the estate of John F. Hondayer, deceased.—Argued by Emmet R. Olcott for appellant, J. C. Palmer for respondent.

Henry E. White vs. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, appellant.—Argued by S. Hanford for appellant, J. S. Ross for respondent.

David Wright vs. James Stranahan, appellant.—Argued by J. W. Hogan for appellant, F. D. Wright for respondent.

August Elbert vs. Theodore Huebler and another, appellants.—Argued by Richard L. Sweezy for appellants, R. J. Honeyman for respondent.

John Henry Hull vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by J. Crawford Thomson for appellants, John Henry Hull for respondent.

People vs. Maria Barbella, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted.

Percival R. Irving et al. vs. Walter Irving, appellant; in re application of Lizzie Ryan O'Connor, to compel payment of legacy, &c.; People ex rel. J. B. Eakins, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al. and New-York City Police Commissioners; in re accounts of C. J. Ahrenfeldt; People ex rel. James Conway vs. Board of Fire Commissioners, appellant; same ex rel. Delaney vs. same; in matter of opening One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The day calendar for Wednesday is Nos. 521, 529, 533, 477, 538, 555, 556, 558.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M.

Nos. 81, 90, 94, 61, 102, 95, 80, 1, 2, 103, 71, 47, 99, 98, 39, 27, 104, 78, 23, 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.

Divorces.—Nos. 2671, 2894, 2769, 2886, 2880, 2885, 2794, 2576, 2670, 2674, 2684, 2870, 2874, 2427, 2804.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2180, 2181, 2182, 1903, 1353, 1363, 2037, 1685, 1657, 2199, 1712, 2185, 2092, 1998, 1934, 1987, 1957.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7987, 7443, 7953, 7973, 8535, 7229, 7945, 8080, 7952, 8067, 7654, 7960, 7946, 7957, 7634.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1784, 7305, 1449½, 1263, 129, 930, 2203, 2283, 2466, 8112, 2060, 2262, 2317, 2327, 2460, 2484, 2489, 2512, 1434.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gieger, J.

Nos. 1931, 1249, 6937, 8115, 809, 1697, 937, 2135, 1856, 1857, 8114, 2595, 2101, 2583, 2636.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.—Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Mary Harkins, Elizabeth L. Booth, Charles Bernhard. At 11 A. M.: Moritz Schaefer, Simon Frank.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 1801½, 1093, 1932, 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 3470½, 546, 1212, 1259.—Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.

Nos. 1026, 1037, 1183, 1188, 1198, 1209, 1204, 1297, 1029, 1172½, 1035, 1087, 582, 1136, 1043, 900, 1071, 885½, 1079, 4171, 1160, 1103, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1112, 1177, 1098, 951, 4313.—Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 890, 775, 1304, 1305, 1315½, 1352, 4131, 1325, 689, 650, 1701, 2634½, 860, 1015, 837, 764, 865, 866, 1264 744, 1272, 1273, 1275, 1280, 1293, 1298, 1299, 1300½, 1309, 1310.—Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 4315, 3753, 4264, 4262, 6353, 3432, 3943, 4273, 4335, 4349.—Equity Case—No. 213.—Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Delahunty—Henry M. Alexander.—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Hall—Thomas L. Feitner.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Squier —James H. Speir.—Matter of Goodrich—Louis M. Van Gaasbeck.—Pennacchio vs. Pennacchio —James R. Torrence.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—St. Luke's Hospital vs. Feibet—Daniel D. Ingraham.—Doll vs. Jacobs—Hanns Fromme.—Dixon vs. Blauvelt—William B. Anderson.—Rowe vs. Rowe—Adam Wiener.—Welch vs. Collier—Andrew Blake.—Walton vs. Miller—Joseph H. Mahan.—Post vs. White, (two cases)—William G. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Clute vs. Doyle —John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Suckert vs. Suckert—Samuel B. Paul.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Samuel F. Jacobs vs. George F. Woolston—Samuel F. Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—William Thurman vs. George V. Sims—James J. Nealis, Edward E. Murphy vs. Francis Zorn—Richard C. Vohr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Non-enumerated and enumerated.—Nos. 99, 100, 189, 91, 111, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 151, 172, 189, 188, 127.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kellogg, J.—Nos. 396, 459.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.—Part II., Dickey, J.—Part III., Clement, J.—Part IV., Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 2276, 1705, 4522, 1647, 2107, 1167, 1359, 4508, 2859, 2145, 2353, 2365, 1391, 1238, 1723, 1850, 1388, 1535½, 2373, 2372, 2376, 2380, 2360, 2387, 2388, 2396, 1821½, 2317, 2347, 2312, 2342, 1417, 4737, 4647, 4784, 4795, 4673, 4834, 2147, (1250 and 1251,) 2163, 1802, 1806, 865, 2379, 1913, 479, 1712, 1718, 1845, 1018, 1371, 1, 2286, 1926.

Highest number reached on regular call 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in estates of Helena Nelson, Rebecca Gallagher, Elias Lewis, Jr., James Thompson, Hiram S. Foster, Annie C. Mahnken, John Rohrmann, Jacob Kessler, Thomas Kegney, Henry Dohrmann, David J. Aitken, and James Thompson. The administration in the estates of Nathan Levy and John T. Killion. The guardianship of Annie Lang, and Victor E. Middleberger. The real estate of Genert Schmouesses. The transfer tax of Michael A. Hoyne, James M. White, Catharine Heydecker, Charles Hanley, Mary Shearer, Thomas Aitken, Herman Dietrich, Rosalie Borst, David Jenkins, Alfred C. Hohn, Henry Dudley, Theresia Zangle, Susan A. Fountain, Louise Van Brunt, Hetty Ann Mesa, in Irwin, Agnes Jane Smith, Catherine Brown, Sarah Stearns, Mary Maher, Christina Short, Ellen Cheney.—Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 29—Accounting of Abraham De Lea Motta.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Gameland Publishing Company of New-York City, to publish Gameland, a sporting magazine; capital, $2,000. Directors—Charles B. Bradford and George R. Macey of New-York, and R. W. Ashcroft and Jesse Price of Brooklyn.

—The Schwake Seed Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. E. Charles Schwake of Bayside, Queens County; Charles Leechner of New-York City, and Charles Franke of New-Brighton, Richmond County.

—Avon Electric Company of Avon, Livingston County; capital, $12,000. Directors—Cyrus Allen, Alva Carpenter, C. F. Whiting, E. H. Babcock, J. D. Carson, and E. A. Nash, all of Avon.

—Jefferson Co-operative Creamery Company of Jefferson, Schoharie County; capital, $4,200. Directors—F. F. Croft, E. J. Kingsby, and N. C. Peck of Jefferson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE AND PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Grain Market Influenced by Europe and the West—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Was Higher and Moderately Active—Coffee Was Dull and Unsettled.

There was a little more speculative demand for grain at the reduced values, but the trading was not active, while prices were influenced by the lower cables and the weakness at the West, with rather free selling for foreign account. Provisions were again dull and lower. Cotton was higher, but not active. Coffee was dull and unsettled.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	*25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.75 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @ 5.17½
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	14 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5½@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@ 10¼
Copper, lake	10⅞@ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	20,000	@ ..	73¾
May	575,000	70¾@72	70⅞
June	30,000	70¼@70¾	70½
July	1,580,000	70½@71¾	70¼
August	30,000	70½@71⅝	70⅛
September	105,000	70½@71⅝	70⅛
December	30,000	72¼@73⅜	72¼
Total	2,350,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	..	@ ..	36
May	180,000	35¾@37½	35¾
July	170,000	36⅜@37	36⅝
August	10,000	37¼@37⅝	37¼
September	55,000	37¾@38¼	37⅝
Total	415,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	80,000	24⅜@24⅝	24⅜
July	20,000	24⅜@24⅝	24⅜
No. 2 White—			
May	..	@..	25⅜
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light and prices barely steady, with wheat. Sales, 13,650 bbls, including of City Mills 2,000 bbls patents, 3,825 bbls clear, and 225 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.85@$3.90, 750 bbls straights at $3.40 @$3.65, 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.70@$3.75, 300 bbls clear at $3.55@$3.60, 500 sacks do at $3, 750 bbls No. 1 at $3, 150 bbls supers at $2.30, 800 bbls Southern straights at $3.65, and 1,500 bbls bakers' at $3.75@$3.10. . . . Arrivals, 8,408 bbls and 9,460 sacks; exports, 6,443 bbls and 9,721 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,224 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and quiet at $2.50@$2.85.

RYE—Sales of 16,000 bushels Western to arrive for export at 46c delivered, and 3,000 bushels State at 47½c delivered.

BARLEY—Sales of 10,000 bushels feeding for export at 38c to arrive, delivered.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Less active and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a slow market without change in its prices. Prime yellow was held at 25½c, free on board, with 25c bid; probably 25¼c would have secured limited quantities. The exporters remained indifferent. Crude in barrels was 22c, as a nominal rate on the small lots on offer to arrive. There was continued firmness at the South. . . . Linseed was in moderate demand at steady prices. American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c. . . . LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 21.—Oil closed, $1.21, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were few changes in prices; the tone was rather easy. But the situation was affected more by the decline in grain, as the sentiment from other features was to hold it steady. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 26,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 6,612 bbls pork, 12,993,699 lb lard, 11,080,499 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,008 bbls pork, 9,417,425 lb lard, 12,722,750 lb bacon.

LARD—The West was rather easy, but hardly changed. The break in wheat worked against attempts for a firm market for lard. April there closed at 4.86c bid; May was 4.85c bid to 4.87½c, closing 4.85c bid; July at 5c bid to 5.02½c, closing 5c bid; September at 5.12½@5.17½c, closing at 5.15c asked. Here there was an inactive market; cash nominal 5.17½c; May option, 5.15c nominal. City steam was steady. Sales of 100 tcs at 4.65@4.70c. Refined was slow; Continent, 5.50c; South American, 5.80c; compound, 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters here were somewhat buyers, taking 200 bbls mess at steady prices. The West was 5@7½c lower and dull, with April closing at $8.45; May was $8.47½@$8.57½, closing at $8.50 asked; July, $8.75@$8.85, closing $8.70 asked; September, $8.87½@$8.95, closing $8.80 asked. . . . Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@ $9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Was rather easy and 2½ points lower, with short ribs at the West, closing, for April, at 4.25c nominal; May was 4.25@4.30c, closing 4.25c bid; July 4.40@4.45c, closing 4.40c bid; September, 4.52½@4.57½c, closing 4.55c asked.

CUTMEATS—Demands were slack, with prices about steady. Sale of 40 bxs clear bellies on private terms. . . . City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 4⅝@5c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Demands were moderate at steady prices. . . . Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in tierces, $8@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and nominal, with $14 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price. . . . Bacon at 4½c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾@4¾c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5⅛c, pigs at 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 59,758 head; same time last year, 51,163 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; active; steady; $3.25@$3.85; left over, 8,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $3.50@ $3.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.80@$3.87½. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.20@$3.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,079 head; slow; $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,170 head; steady; $3.20@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,809 head; $3.40@$3.75.

TALLOW—Was easy and low, while 5¼c was rather generally asked for city, yet some lots were to be had at 3 9-16c, and it was believed that 50 hhds would be taken before night at 3 9-16c, although odding was scarce at that. For country made a dull demand, with 3½@3¾c quoted for the best grades.

STEARINE—For oleostearine rather more general local lard refining demand was noted at 4¼c, and 225,000 lb were obtained at that. In lard stearine a dull business and 6c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull and prices irregular, closing steady at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, on a local trade. . . . Havre was quiet at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 800 bags Maracaibo and 600 bags Central American on private terms. . . . Opening Call—11 A. M.—July, 500 bags at 12.40c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.45c; December, 250 bags at 10.80c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 11.45c, and 750 bags at 11.50c; December, 750 bags at 10.80c, and 250 bags at 10.85c; March, 750 bags at 10.70c; total, 3,250 bags; total for day, 5,000 bags. Closing Prices: January, 10.75 @10.80c; February, 10.70@10.80c; March, 10.70@ 10.75c; April, 12.60@12.80c; May, 12.75@12.80c; June, 12.60@12.65c; July, 12.40@12.45c; August, 11.90@12c; September, 11.45@11.50c; October, 11.10@11.15c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.80@10.85c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with new crop months in better demand, and the close steady at 1@3 points advance on near months, and 5@7 points up on late months. . . . Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bales to shippers and 200 bales to spinners, with 400 bales delivered on contract. . . . Middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; middling uplands, 7 15-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
April	7.68@7.69	7.68	7.67	1,100
May	7.69@ ..	7.70	7.65	13,700
June	7.74@7.75	7.76	7.69	11,100
July	7.73@7.74	7.74	7.69	5,100
August	7.72@7.73	7.73	7.68	18,200
September	7.38@7.39	7.40	7.32	19,300
October	7.25@7.26	7.26	7.20	9,600
November	7.15@7.16	7.15	7.11	2,900
December	7.15@7.16	7.16	7.11	3,400
January	7.20@7.21	7.20	7.16	2,500
Total				86,900

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 10,996 bales, against 11,569 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week, beans, 1,518 bbls; peas, 1,585 bbls; exports, beans, 682 bbls; peas, 1,351 bbls; there has been very little change in the market for domestic marrow beans during the week; between the export and jobbing trade stock was cleaned up fairly, and the market closed rather firm, with general sales at $1.30 for choice marks; upward of 300 bbls have been taken during the week by shippers, and for this continues the market is on a very sound basis; medium have sold slowly all the week, and while occasional jobbing sales have been made at $1.17½, most of the round lots have gone at $1.15; arrivals of pea have been so light that stock has cleaned up closely, and the feeling is now firm at $1.12½; exporters have taken a few lots of white kidney at $1.25, and holders are willing to accept that price for their best lots; red kidney are weaker; considerable stock has been taken for export during the week, but the quantity in store and on the docks has been so large that holders have urged sales; most of the recent business has been on the basis of $1, free on board, for choice quality; turtle soup are offering a little lower, and it is probable that yellow eye could also be bought about 5c less; California lima are held with a little more confidence, and some jobbing sales are at $1.90; no interest whatever in old foreign beans; green peas have moved out slowly; values have further declined. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.10; do, medium, $1.15@ $1.17½; do, pea, $1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, 97½c@$1; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, foreign pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, per barrels, 77½@80c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Weaker; unsettled; liberal supply; limited demand; Western creamery, 10@14c; extra, 14c; State dairy, 8@13½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@11½c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—A light jobbing demand; easy. . . . State, full cream, large, 5¾@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@ 10c; do, small, 6@10½c; fancy, 9¾@10¼c; part skims, 2@6½c; do, full skims, ¾@1½c.

EGGS—Large receipts; moderate demand; weak. . . . Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 11@11½c; Western, fresh gathered, 10@ 11c; Southern, fresh collections, 9½@9¾c; duck, 12@19c.

FRESH FRUITS—Receipts of apples for week, 5,998 bbls. The extremely warm weather prevailing since our last weekly report has caused a strong pressure to close out the remaining stocks of apples, and the demand has also been seriously injured. Prices have fallen materially, and closed weak and irregular. Very few cranberries left, and the small sales reported are in former range of prices. Strawberries were in light supply, and higher toward the close of last week, but are now coming in more freely, and show some decline. At the close the best Florida lots, in refrigerator cars, are selling at 30@40c, and receipts, in small iceboxes, range from 25c to 35c. Charleston berries are moving slowly at the close in range of prices. Early in the week and late the week strictly fancy Hoffmans were placed as high as 50@60c, but these figures are no longer obtainable. A fair supply now arriving from North Carolina, of which the most sales are 24@30c, as to size and quality. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2@$2.50; Ben Davis, $2@$2.75; russet, $2@$2.75; poor to fair, 75c@$1.50; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, 75c@ $1.75; oranges, California, per box, $1.75@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@40c; do, Charleston, 30@45c; do, North Carolina, 25@35c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 16,225 pks; exports, 5,007 pks. It has been a buyers' market for nearly all grades of unevaporated apples. Trade has been very quiet both for home use and export, and holders have lost no opportunity to sell. At the close, anything above 6c for extra fancy fruit is very exceptional. A line or two of average fancy quality sold at 5½c, choice at 5@ 5¼c, and prime at 4½@4¾c, the outside figure, mostly in a small way. Considerable inferior stock is still in store, for which there is absolutely no outlet. Sales are taking place of fancy North Carolina sun-dried, sliced apples at 7@8¼c, and there have been a few sales of prime Southern, both fine and coarse cut, at 2c. All other qualities are exceedingly dull and easy. Chops have ruled somewhat, and there is a weak feeling on cores and skins. Nothing doing in peeled Southern peaches, except in a small jobbing way. Raspberries are lower, cherries slightly weaker, and blackberries about steady. California fruits have sold fairly, but there has been pressure to reduce the stock in store, and easy prices have been accepted. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy and extra fancy, 5½@6c; do, prime to choice, 4½@5¼c; do, common to prime, 3@4¼c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 1½@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, Western, 2@3c; do, State, 2½@3¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 2@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7½c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 16½@17c; cherries, 8@ 10c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The high Western markets have attracted more stock, including some in transit for this market, and with light supplies here in consequence the market has ruled firm and advancing, especially toward the close. Following our last weekly issue, the price for fowls remained at 9@9½c for Southern and 10c for Western until Monday of this week, when Western advanced to 10½c and Southern 10c, and another advance of ½c was established to-day. Chickens scarce, but not many wanted. Roosters steady. Turkeys dull and weak. Ducks and geese neglected and low. Pigeons steady. We quote: Fowls, Western, 11c; do, Southern, 10½c; Spring chickens, 60@90c per pair; roosters, per do, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11½c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, per pair, 25@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 5,966 pks. While receipts for the week have continued moderate, the demand has ruled slow and offerings of fowls have been more than ample, especially of large sizes, and several lots were held to go into freezers. The weather has been warm, and a large share of the arrivals has arrived with the ice and melted off, and a good many lots more or less out of order. Prices have ruled weak and declining, until at the close 9c is the very extreme for light fowls in perfect order, while all heavy are freely offered at 8c. Capons in moderate supply, but demand limited and prices no more than steady. Near-by broilers in rather free supply, dull, and weak. Fresh turkeys poor and undesirable. Squabs plenty and easier. Spring ducks unchanged. Frozen poultry held about the same, but selling slowly. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grade, hens, 14c; do, mixed hens and toms, 12½@13½c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 7@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 20c; do, medium sizes, 17@ 19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, large, 16@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; broilers, Long Island, scalded, 23@25c; do, Philadelphia, dry picked, under 3 lb, 30@32c; do, 3 to 4 lb to pair, 25@28c; do, 4 to 5 lb, per pair, 22@ 25c; chickens, Philadelphia yearlings, fancy, 15@ 17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; do, Western, average best, 9c; do, fair to good, 7@8½c; fowls, Western, light weight, 9c; do, mixed, small and large, 3@8½c; do, heavy, 8c; do, poor to fair, 5@7c; old cockerels, Spring chicks, Long Island, 30c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75; frozen turkeys, No. 1 mixed, hens and toms, 15@15½c; do, No. 1, young toms, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@ 11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; broilers, dry picked, 14@16c; do, scalded, 12@14c; chickens, No. 1, 11@12c; fowls, No. 1, 9c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 7@8c; capons, 15@18c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—There is a fair demand for prime snipe and plover in good order, but the weather has been so warm of late that a large share of arrivals come in in bad order. Wild ducks neglected at any price. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, $2.50; grass plover, 50c@$1.25; sand snipe, 30c; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, 50c@$1.50; do, redheads, 50c@ $1; mallards, 40@60c; do, other kinds, 20@30c.

HAY AND STRAW—The receipts have been slightly larger, and, with trade only moderately active, the market is slightly easier on both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c @$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75c@$1; do, short rye, 50@ 60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax, firm at 30@32c per lb. Maple sugar steady at 7@8c per lb. Maple syrup dull at 40@60c per gallon. Honey pretty well cleaned up and nominal at 7@8c per lb for State comb, 4@6c for State extracted, 7@10½c for California comb, 5@5½c for California extracted, and 45@55c per gallon for Southern bulk stock. Peanuts have a light jobbing demand at 4¾@5c for fancy hand-picked, Spanish shelled quiet at 3@3½c, and No. 1 Virginia at 4@5

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PROFIT TAKING CAUSES A CHECK IN THE UPWARD MOVEMENT.

But Prices Hold Well and the Losses Were Not Material—Foreign Interest in Americans Growing—Sugar Lower on Liquidation by Insiders—Tobacco Again Moving Upward—Liberal Selling of Baltimore and Ohio—Activity in Union Pacific.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Profit taking on the recent advance caused a check in the upward movement to-day, although there was no evidence of weakness developed. Advices from London indicated a growing interest in American securities, particularly in investment bonds. At the same time the foreigners were sellers of Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific. Foreign exchange rates showed further evidence of weakening, actual business being done at slight concessions from yesterday.

There was no news of an influential nature. Sugar led the list in point of activity and closed 1⅜ lower, at 125. It is generally believed that some one on the inside has been taking profits yesterday and to-day. Tobacco was strong and ended a point up. An order has been granted in New-Jersey to show cause on Monday next why the payment of the recently declared scrip dividend should not be enjoined. There was quiet buying of Lead stocks, the common and preferred advancing fractions. General Electric continued to show hesitation, notwithstanding the favorable outlook for the business of the company. Cotton Oil preferred lost 1⅜ points.

In the railway list the Grangers were fairly active, and although strong in the morning, closed practically unchanged. Baltimore and Ohio was rather freely sold, and it broke 2 points. The affairs of the company are admittedly in a bad way, but the franchise is worth more than the stock is now selling for. The report that $5,000,000 receiver's certificates are to be authorized is probably true, but such an issue would not be detrimental to Baltimore and Ohio stock. Receiver's certificates come ahead of everything else in reorganization, and they would have to be cared for by the bondholders. Union Pacific was active and strong on progress making toward the funding of the debts of the Pacific roads. Missouri Pacific was another strong feature. Mr. Gould has returned from the West and announces himself particularly well satisfied with the physical condition and business outlook of the property.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 5½@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $104,981,332; balances, $5,070,723; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $735,705.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,901,899
Exports for same period	16,097,424
Net imports	$2,804,475
Net exports to date, 1895	16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 40⅜ and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago—60c premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅜, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼. The sales were $78,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117⅝@117⅝; $78,000 do, coupon, at 118⅜@118⅝; $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅜@108⅝, and $2,000 do, coupon, at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	108¾	100
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1907	117⅝	117⅜
4s, c., 1907	117⅝	118⅛
4s, r., 1925	118⅜	118⅝
4s, c., 1925	112⅝	112¾
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $33,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 87@86¾, and $500 Alabama, Class A, at 106.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	134
American Ex.	171	Metropolis	415
Broadway	230	National Union	105
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Chase National	400	New-York	234
Chatham	300	New-York County	600
City	475	Ninth National	102
Commerce	203	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	285	Park	270
Fifth Avenue	2900	Phenix	105
First N. of S. I.	115	Republic	147
Fourth National	181	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	290	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	312	Southern National	109
Imp. & Traders'	535	State of New-York	108
Irving	137½	Third National	105
Lincoln National	080	Tradesmen's	95
Manhattan	200	United States Nat.	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	189	Western National	110

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cent. Wash. 1st, r. f.	2	Nash., C. & St. L. con	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1	Nor. & West. 1st, M.	1
Den. & R. G. 4s	1¼	Nor. Pac. con. 5s	1½
Ill. Cent. 1st, W. Div.	1	Nor. Pac. con. 5s, r.	1½
L., N. A. & C. gen.	1	Nor. Pac. col. tr. nts.	1
Nor. Pac. 2d, c.	1		

DECLINED.

Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING.

(The Wall Street Journal.)

There is reason for believing that distillers' stock will become more active as the time for distribution of the new securities gets near. People connected with the company believe that the prices which the new securities will command makes advance in the present stock obvious. The holder of 100 shares of distillers' certificates will receive $400 in new first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, worth at least 85, or, say, $340. Also 20 shares of 5 per cent. preferred stock. This stock is expected to pay its dividend from the outset, and should be worth 45. This makes $900, and, with the bonds, $1,250. There will also be given 80 shares of new common stock, which, following a dividend-paying preferred stock, and compared with other stocks, should sell at 15, or higher. Even at 15, it gives $1,200 more, and makes the value of the present certificates 24½, instead of about 18½, the market price.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,627,520, against $7,138,534 in the preceding week, and $6,608,040 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $120,863,208, against $100,644,476 in the corresponding period of last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	−⅝	14⅜	14⅝	700
American Cotton Oil pf	57⅞	57⅞	56½	56½	−1⅜	56⅜	57	1,150
*American Sugar Refineries	103⅝	103⅝	102	102	−1⅜	124⅞	125	84,657
*American Sugar Ref. pf	72¾	74	72⅜	73⅜	+1	103¼	103⅝	406
American Tobacco	99	99	99	99	−⅝	103	103⅜	22,205
American Tobacco pf	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛	78⅝	79	109
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	25½	26	25½	25½	+⅝	..	..	4,920
A., T. & S. F. pf.	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛	16⅝	16¾	3,451
Baltimore & Ohio	23⅜	23½	22	22	−1	25⅞	26	6,590
*Brooklyn R. T.	50¾	51⅜	50½	50½	−1⅝	51	51½	950
Canada Southern	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	−⅜	60⅜	60¾	1,500
Canadian Pacific	17	17⅛	17	17	−¼	17⅛	17¼	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	..	154	99	20
Chicago & Alton	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	..	..	..	760
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	−¼	68⅝	68⅞	10,945
Chicago Gas, t. r.	80⅜	81	80¼	80½	−⅝	80⅜	80½	1,618
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	105⅞	105⅞	105	105	−⅛	105½	105⅝	70
Chicago & Northwestern	148	148½	148	148	+⅛	147	148	21,090
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	+⅛	178¾	178¾	477
C., M. & St. Paul	127	127	127	127	..	127¼	127¾	7,182
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	−⅜	72¾	..	600
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+1⅛	35¼	35⅝	400
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	53	54	53	53	−⅝	54	55	150
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2	−⅛	2	2½	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	30½	30½	30½	30½	−¼	30½	31¼	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	18½	18½	18½	−1	161	162	1,560
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16½	16½	16½	..	127	128½	320
Consolidated Gas Company	127½	127½	127½	127½	..	13¾	13¾	200
Delaware & Hudson	138⅝	139	138⅜	138⅜	+1	49	49¼	250
Denver & Rio Grande	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	..	18½	18¾	1,675
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛	98	99	110
Distilling & C. F. all in. pd.	99½	99½	98⅛	98⅛	..	15¼	15⅝	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	153½	153½	153½	153½	−½	40½	41½	12
Erie	40½	40½	40½	40½	..	33	34	194
Erie 1st pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	−½	37⅝	38	2,151
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	38¼	37¾	37¾	−½	97	98	164
General Electric	97	97	97	97	..	97	..	200
Illinois Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼	27½	28	700
Iowa Central	27½	28	27½	28	+¼	84	86	100
Laclede Gas	84	84	84	84	..	18¾	19¾	335
Laclede Gas pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	+⅛	72	72½	580
Lake Erie & Western	70¾	71	70¾	71	+¼	14½	14⅝	8,300
Lake Erie & Western pf.	148¾	149¼	148¾	149	+⅛	52⅜	52¾	400
Lake Shore	53	53½	52½	52½	−⅛	21	22	1,405
Louisville & Nashville	20½	21¼	20½	21	+⅝	110½	110⅝	150
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	111	111¼	110½	110½	+⅛	105	105¼	105
Manhattan Con.	106	106	106	106	+⅛	95	95½	80
*Metropolitan Traction	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	−⅛	79½	81	200
Michigan Central	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	52	52½	400
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+¾	70	70½	2,120
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	52¼	52¼	52½	52½	−½	28	17	8,440
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	..	28	28½	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅝	163	164½	1,780
Missouri Pacific	28	28⅜	27⅝	28	+⅜	163	164½	340
Morris & Essex	164½	164½	164½	164½	..	28⅜	28⅝	100
*National Lead Co.	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛	91	91½	1,100
*National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+⅛	46	53	100
National Starch 1st pf.	50¼	50¼	50½	50½	+⅛	50¼	..	1,350
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..	107⅜	108	1,049
New-York Central	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+⅛	97½	98	100
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	14	14⅝	200
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	−⅛	34½	34⅝	200
New-York, Sus. & West.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛	8½	9	850
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23	23⅜	23	23	..	24	..	1,022
Norfolk & Western	½	½	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛	5½	6	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	5¾	6	6	6	−⅛	1½	1½	8,673
North American	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛	17⅝	12	8,574
Northern Pacific	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	+⅛	11½	15⅝	100
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅛	15⅝	75⅞	2,450
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅛	28¾	28¾	10,570
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛	12½	12½	300
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	+⅛	57½	57½	350
Philla. & Read., 1st in. pd.	12¾	13	12½	12½	+⅛	..	..	6
P., C. & St. L. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1	56	162	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	161	160	160	..	114½	115½	200
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	41	41	41	..	23½	24	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	115	115	115	115	..	11¾	12	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛	23	26	100
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25½	25½	25½	+⅛	41	20	500
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛	19¼	20¼	2,628
Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛	10½	10⅝	4,316
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛	31⅞	32	1,970
Southern Railway pf.	31⅞	32½	31⅞	31⅞	..	31	31¾	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	31½	31	31	−⅛	84½	85⅜	23,185
Texas Pacific	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛	10½	10¾	600
Union Pacific, t. r.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛	4¾	5	260
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	+⅛	9½	10	50
United States Express	45	45	45	45	−⅛	40	45	950
*United States Leather pf.	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛	45	9	1,529
*United States Leather pf.	62	62	62	62	−⅛	61½	61½	450
United States Rubber	28	28	27¾	27¾	−⅛	27	27¾	305
United States Rubber pf.	87¼	87¾	86⅝	86⅝	−⅛	86	87	600
Wabash	7½	7¾	7½	7½	−⅛	7⅛	7⅜	2,557
Wabash pf.	19¼	19½	18¾	18¾	−⅛	19⅛	19⅜	5,541
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	−⅛	85⅞	86	2,210
Wheeling & Lake Erie	36½	37¾	36½	37¾	+1¾	10½	10⅝	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	36	37¾	50
Wisconsin Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total sales								240,547

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 5s	102	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	102	San A & Ar Pass 4s	40,000	67½	Terminal R R Assn of St Louis Con 5s	5,000s20F. 103¾
2,000	110	15,000	102¼	Scioto Valley & N E 4s	1,000c	103⅞		5,000 103⅞
2,000	109¾	2,000	102	South Pac of Arizona 1st	15,000	104	Union Pacific 1st, 1897	8,000 106
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	71	13,000	101⅞	South Pac of Arizona 1st	2,000	99	Union Pacific 1st, 1897	1,000 106
20,000	71¼	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	112	Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s	2,000	95	U P. Denver & Gulf 1st	22,000 30½
5,000	71½	12,000	112	Birmingham Division 1st	1,000	95		1,000 30½
7,000	71¾	Long Island G M 4s	96	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	14,000	23⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	3,000 107⅜
1,000	71¾	1,000	96		1,000	23⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	2,000 76
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	74	Lo, N A. & Chicago G M	74		23,000	23⅞		3,000 75½
Trust Co Certfs	74¾	5,000	74¾		1,000	23⅞	West Shore Gtd 4s	11,000 106¼
Atch, Top & San Fe	74⅞	5,000	74⅞		11,000	23⅞		3,000 106¼
Gen 4s	80½	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	96¾		1,000	23⅞	West Un Col Trust 5s	5,000 107
20,000	80½	10,000	96¾		4,000	24		
500	80½	Mexican Int 1st 4s	75½		2,000	23⅝		
1,000	80⅜	9,000	75½		1,000	23⅝		
52,000	80⅜	Mil & North 1st	1913	Tol & Ohio Central 1st	1,000	107½		
5,000	80⅜	Consolidated	117⅜	Total sales				$2,487,000
3,000	80⅜	5,000	117⅜					
3,000	80¼	Minn & St Louis Con 5s	101½					
10,000	80¼	2,000	101½					
10,000	80¼	Milwkee & St Paul 1st	120½					
14,000	80¼	Chicago & Pac Westn 5s	114					
28,000	80¼	10,000	114					
500	80¼	Iowa & Minn Division	126½					
34,000	80	24,000	126½					
10,000	80	Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	86					
Adjustment 4s	46¼	5,000	59¾					
40,000	46¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	59½					
7,000	46¾	27,000	59¾					
29,000	46¾	Mobile & Ohio New 6s	119					
29,000	46¾	1,000	119					
27,000	46¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	66¼					
20,000	46¾	6,000	66¼					
10,000	46¾	Nash, C & St Louis Con	102½					
35,000	46¾	2,000	102½					
27,000	46¾	3,000	102½					
17,000	46¾	N Y Central 1st	112½					
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	2,000	119¾						
3-4s, Class A	103	8,000	119¾					
Trust Co Certfs	103¼	N Y, Chi & St Louis 4s	103					
1st Instalment Paid	26½	2,000	103					
1,000	26¾	1,000	103					
5,000	26¾	N Y, Chi & Wn Con 5s	109¼					
30,000	27¼	N Y, Ontario & Westn	27½					
10,000	27¼	Refunding 4s	88½					
11,000	27¼	2,000	Norfolk & Western					
28,000	27¼	Norfolk & Western Div	88½					
10,000	27¼	Maryland & Wash Div	68					
8,000	27	20,000	68					
28,000	27	Nor & W 100-Year 5s	64½					
Austin & Northwn 1st	87	6,000	64½					
Broadway & Seventh Av	115⅝	North Pacific 1st 6s	115⅝					
1st Cons 5s	115	3,000	116					
4,000	115	4,000	115⅜					
Canada Southern 1st Gtd	109⅝	1,000	115⅜					
1,000	110	1,000	116					
2,000	110	12,000	116					
Central of N J Gen 5s	118½	North Pacific 1st Reg	115⅜					
Registered	116¼	5,000	115½					
1,000	116¼	15,000	116					
9,000	116¾	25,000	116					
Central Pac G 6s, 1897	101⅞	North Pacific 2d Coupon	112½					
3,000	103⅜	29,000	112¾					
Central Pacific 6s, 1898	103⅜	10,000	113					
Central Washington 1st	93	10,000	113¼					
Trust Co Certfs	54	11,000	113					
1,000	54	North Pacific 3d Coup	74⅞					
Ches & Ohio Cons 5s	109⅝	10,000	75¼					
6,000	110	10,000	74⅞					
49,000	110¼	10,000	74⅞					
4,000	110	2,000	75					
1,000c	110¼	Northern Pacific Cons 5s	49⅜					
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	74⅞	3,000	50					
10,000	75	15,000	49¾					
45,000	75⅛	6,000	50					
5,000	75	100,000	50⅛					
1,000	75¼	25,000	50					
2,000	75¼	6,000	50½					
15,000	75⅜	20,000	50¼					
Chi, Bur & Qy Deb 5s	101	47,000	50⅝					
2,000	101	5,000	50⅝					
Chicago & East Ill Cons	124	45,000	50⅝					
2,000	124	40,000	50⅝					
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	87	Trust Co Certfs	50					
5,000	87	1,000	50½					
Chi & North Pacific 1st	100⅝	21,000	50½					
Trust Co Certfs	48½	5,000	50⅝					
5,000	48¾	65,000	50⅝					
21,000	48¾	North Pac Col Tst Nts	90½					
1,000	48¾	25,000	90⅝					
20,000	48¾	17,000	91¼					
9,000	48¾	17,000	91¼					
3,000	48¾	18,000	91½					
1,000	48¾	North Pacific Div Scrip	72					
Chicago & Northwestern	118½	Extended	72					
25-Year Deb 5s	107	2,000	72					
5,000	107	North Pac Terminal 1st	105					
Chi & North W Ext 4s	101¼	3,000	105					
1,000	101¼	North Pac & Mon 1st	86					
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	103⅜	Trust Co Certfs	87½					
3,000	103¾	13,000	87½					
20,000	103¾	15,000	87½					
17,000	103½	10,000	87½					
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	97	6,000	87½					
12,000	97	10,000	87½					
Chi, St P, M & O Cons	127	2,000	87½					
2,000	127	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	1,260					
Cin, Ind, St L & Chi 4s	97½	8,000	93¾					
1,000	97½	Ohio & Mississippi 2d	111					
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	1,000	111					
1,000	100	Oregon Riv & Nav 1st	110¾					
Colorado Midland 4s	27	1,000	110¾					
Trust Co Certfs	24⅞	Oregon Short Line 6s	113½					
14,000	24⅞	Trust Co Certfs	113½					
Col, Hvy & T G M 6s	1,000	113½						
Consumers' Gas Co of	5,000	113½						
Chicago 1st 5s	84	Ore S L & U N Con	116					
2,000	84	Trust Co Certfs	69					
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90	25,000	69					
1,000	89¾	Pennsylv Cos Gtd 4½s	112					
Den & Rio G Imp 5s	86¾	1,000	112					
1,000	86¾	Philadelphia & Reading	3d Pref Inc					
Detroit Gas Company 5s	76½	Trust Co Certfs	17¼					
5,000	76½	1st Installment Paid	17¼					
East Tenn, Va & Ga	109	Phil & Read Gen 4s	86					
Cons Gold 5s	109	Tr Co Cts Stm Assd	80					
6,000s15F	109	30,000	80					
8,000	109	39,000	80					
Equitable Gas & Fuel	97½	11,000	79¾					
of Chicago 1st	97½	25,000	80					
5,000	97½	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s	103					
General Elec Co Deb 5s	91½	Series A	109¼					
5,000	92	5,000	109¼					
6,000	92	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	87					
Illinois Central	103	7,000	87					
Western Line 1st 4s	103	Rio Grande Western 1st	75½					
International & Gt N 1st	118	4,000	75½					
3,000	118	1,000	76					
Iowa Central 1st 5s	96¼	Rome, Wat & Ogd Cons	116¼					
2,000	96¼	1,000	116¼					
Canada Pacific 1st Cons	114	St Louis & Iron M 2d	103¼					
Trust Co Certfs	75½	1,000	103¼					
10,000	76	St Louis & Iron M 3d	78½					
10,000	76¼	4,000	78½					
5,000	76½	St Louis & S F Trust 6s	90					
15,000	76	7,000	90					
38,000	76¼	St Louis & San Fran 2d	116¾					
2,000	76¼	Class A	116¾					
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	114	1,500	116¾					
2,000	114	Class B	117					
Laclede Gas Light Co	94¾	8,000	117					
of St Louis 1st 5s	94¾	St Louis Southwestn 1st	74¾					
1,000	94¾	25,000	74¾					
1,000	94¾	Southern Railway 1st 5s	93¾					
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	117	26,000	93¾					
5,000	117	40,000	94					

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bodie	.45	.45	.45	.45	..	32	32	100
Bulwer	.33	.33	.33	.33	..	33	33	600
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	.13	.13	2,000
Isabella	.53	.53	.53	.53	..	.53	.53	100
Iron Silver	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	.13	.13	500
Leadville	.40	.40	.40	.40	..	.40	.40	400
Mexican	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	.10	.10	100
Mount Rosa	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	..	1.48	1.48	500
Portland	.38	.38	.38	.38	..	.38	.38	200
Union	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.00	..	8.50	..	300
Victor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Total sales								5,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	64¾	64¾	63¼	63¼	662,000
July option	65⅞	66	64½	64½	524,000

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The National Starch Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on its first preferred stock, payable May 1. The transfer books will be closed on April 25, and reopened on May 2.

—The coupons due July 1 from the Iron Car Equipment Company special 5s will be paid April 21, at the Central Trust Company.

—The German Exchange Bank has declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable May 1.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National 16 Nassau St.

Central National 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:
NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary under said Plan, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before APRIL 30TH, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing BONDHOLDERS will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of STOCK of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share deposited must be paid at the time of deposit $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payment they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to consider what disposition shall be made of the railway and property purchased by the Committee at the sale held January 27, 1896, and any offers for the purchase of such property which may be submitted at that meeting; (2) to consider whether any new plan of reorganization should be adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting; and (4) to act upon any other matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2234	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1516	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, April 4, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates, and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above described bonds,

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, APRIL 23D, 1896, receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices, on or before Thursday, April 23d, 1896,, in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced.

Security holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Company, and
THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Belleville & Southern Illinois R. R. Company,

that a majority of the total issue of each stock has been duly deposited with the United States Trust Company under the terms of a Deposit Agreement dated April 8, 1896, entered into by the undersigned with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, providing for the issue of Illinois Central 3 per cent. St. Louis Division Gold Bonds in exchange therefor at the rate of 75 per cent. in bonds for each share of the Terre Haute Stock and 160 per cent. in bonds for each share of Belleville Preferred Stock, subject to the terms and conditions of said agreement, copies of which may be obtained at our office; and notice is also given hereby that further deposits should be made with the United States Trust Company on or before the 1st day of June, 1896.

Application will be at once made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to have the engraved certificates issued by the Trust Company listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
27 and 29 Pine St.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the office of this Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., and after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

The new bonds have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

April 1st, 1896.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL ST., N. Y.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 22d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

100 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 2d Prefd.
25 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Prefd.
62 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Madison Square Garden Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Mo., Kan. & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$10,000 Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1902.
94 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
3 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
9 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
300 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
150 shs N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
7 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Yonkers Gaslight Co.
48 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
$500 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$19,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$10,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$400 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Scrip.
$20,000 N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$6,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$8,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c. R. E. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. Bds., 1923.
$10,000 Bal. & Ohio So. Western Ry. 4½ p. c. 1st Consl. Mtge. Bds., 1993.
100 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Retsof Mining Co.
$3,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925.
$500 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Scrip.
$15,000 Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st Mtge. 2½ p. c. Bds., 1905.
350 shs. Molecular Telephone Co.
(By order of Executor of E. J. Donnell.)
1 seat N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
1 seat N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (Hypd.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Pew 217, ground floor, centre of South Aisle, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church.
100 shs. Battoplias Mining Co.
150 shs. McDonald Mut. Lock Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. Kings County Ins. Co.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
130 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
$1,000 Kewanee, Green Bay & West. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Utica & Black River R. R.
26 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Penn. Plate Glass Co. of Irvin, Pa., 6 p. c. Bds.; Jan., 1895, Coups., (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$2,000 Hartford & West Hartford Horse R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Extd. Bond, 1938, (Indorsed.)
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
$30,000 Col. Fuel & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1943.
200 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
24 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
41 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
38 shs. Long Island Bank.
70 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
22 shs. Southern Natl. Bank.
1,005 shs. Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.
$7,520 State of Louisiana Baby Bds.
60 shs. Lazelle, Dalley & Co., (250 p. c. p'd in.)

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1896.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office May 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books April 25th, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M. April 25th and reopened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, May 2d, 1896.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

The coupons due May 1st, 1896, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Friday, May 1st, 1896, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, April 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 117.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable May 15, to stockholders of record at close of business May 1, 1896.

Transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16, 1896. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A M. on the 2d of May.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1896.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.,
New-York, April 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after May 1 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will open May 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

New-York, April 18, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1. CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, April 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5s Sold Bonds.—The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1895, coupon on above bonds, at their office, on April 21st, 1896.

H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., APRIL 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, May 20, 1896, and then opened, for printing required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Successful bidder will be required to furnish necessary plant and material. The work is to be done on Governors Island, N. Y. H., in a building furnished by the Government, rent free. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS.
INTEREST 5½ PER CENT.
PROPOSALS FOR $4,089,802.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway, the principal payable November 1, 1916.
288,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
300,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
400,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.
100,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.
1,000,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
806,502.84	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York" and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on a reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhausted patents, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver print photographs, photographs of designs, and for producing the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette by the photolithographic or or similar process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be suject to the appropriations therefor made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.

A SOUVENIR FOR MAY IRWIN.

Surprise Given to the Actress at the Bijou Last Night.

The Bijou Theatre was crowded to the doors last evening by an audience which assembled to do honor to May Irwin, on the occasion of the three-hundredth performance of her farce, "The Widow Jones." The weather had cooled somewhat toward evening, so that it was comfortable in the theatre, and the performance was never better or more lively.

A souvenir, consisting of a silver perfume bottle made to represent a siphon, and commemorative of the fizz which Miss Irwin concocts in the course of the play, was presented to each woman in the audience.

A surprise for Miss Irwin and the audience came at the end of the second act, when the actress was presented with an independent souvenir, on behalf of the managers, Rich & Harris, of Boston, and the members of her company. It was a solid gold cigarette case, beautifully chased, and studded with rubies, diamonds, and sapphires, there being seventeen precious stones in all.

On the inside are engraved the names of the company and the date of presentation. The cigarette case was selected, because that article is to be an important factor in the new farce which John J. McNally is writing for Miss Irwin, to produce next season, and it was decided to furnish her with this essential "property" as an indication of the esteem and good feeling with which her managers and company regard her. She made a very pretty little speech in accepting the token.

POLICEMAN BROWN'S HARD RACE.

Fell from His Wheel and Tore His Uniform While After a "Scorcher."

William Baltzly of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street was fined $5 in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth for "scorching." A policeman on a bicycle overhauled him after a mile run on Eight Avenue. The distance was covered in four minutes.

Baltzly refused to stop when ordered to do so by Policeman Brown at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and the policeman started after him.

Both dashed up the avenue, and had several narrow escapes from trucks and wagons, but at Twentieth Street the policeman, just as he was about to overtake Baltzly, was forced to turn his wheel quickly to avoid running into a small boy who had got in his path, and the asphalt pavement being wet, the wheel slipped, and Brown fell to the ground. He was going so fast that he slid along for more than ten feet, tearing his uniform and injuring his knee, as well as covering himself all over with mud.

Brown was not discouraged, however, but remounted his wheel, and in spite of his injured knee, started in chase again, and overtook Baltzly at Thirty-fourth Street and placed him under arrest. Baltzly said he was hurrying to keep an appointment.

Wandering Needles.

From Chambers's Journal.

In one of the medical journals a surgeon recorded some years ago a strange instance of the wanderings of a needle in a lady. The patient called upon him, stating that the greater portion of an ordinary sewing needle had broken in the first joint of her left thumb. The surgeon could plainly feel the needle point, but after ineffectual attempts at the extraction of the foreign body he recommended that nothing further should be done, lest the attempts to remove it might result in greater injury to the joint.

About a year afterward, however, the patient called upon him to inform him that a day or two previously she had felt a pricking sensation in the right forefinger, and having broken the skin, she without difficulty extracted the portion of the lost needle from the point of the finger. If all these facts be correct, as reported, the needle traveled from the left thumb along the arm, across the chest to the right arm, and down the latter to the finger where it was extracted.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., 5:30 PM
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Scheiwsky; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, per steamship Holbein, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Holbein";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore. At 7 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Fallodon Hall. (letters must be directed "per Fallodon Hall";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pretabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle";) at 10 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Demerara, per steamship Tijomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April $25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May $3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May $4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 17, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM
Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM

NORTH AMERICAN BEARS

DR. C. HART MERRIAM DISCOVERS SOME NEW SPECIES.

Also Finds, on the Alaskan Peninsula, One Larger than the Grizzly and Polar—The List Increased to Eleven, Necessitating a Rearrangement—Names of the Additions—The Cinnamon No Longer Entitled to Distinct Classification.

The Biological Society of Washington has published an interesting and important paper by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Bureau of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Department of Agriculture, entitled "A Preliminary Synopsis of the American Bears."

American naturalists and sportsmen have for fifteen years realized that the classification of the bears of North America was in an imperfect and unsatisfactory condition, and, regarding the group as a whole, there was much to be learned.

While the professional mammalogists of New-York, Washington, and elsewhere bestowed liberal attention upon the smaller mammalia, particularly the rodents and carnivora, the scarcity of material for a comprehensive and systematic study of the bears deferred the day of their elucidation.

It is not a slight undertaking to collect the skulls and skins of between 200 and 300 bears from all parts of the North American continent that are inhabited by them. But Dr. Merriam undertook the task, and the paper now published is a brief announcement of results and conclusions up to this date.

It will be followed by a comprehensive treatise on our bears, pending which, however, the author declares that "much additional material is desired, particularly from Northern British Columbia and the coast region of Alaska south of the Alaskan Peninsula."

Dr Merriam's studies have been based almost wholly upon skulls and teeth, as nowhere in the world is there a series of skins available for comparison. While it is possible, and, for some groups, even easy for the resourceful mammalogist to amass a collection of several hundred skins of small rodents, the size and commercial value of bearskins have thus far proved two insurmountable obstacles to the formation of a series large enough and sufficiently complete to embrace all North American forms.

Dr. Merriam remarks that "any person who will aid in collecting and preserving the necessary material [for a thorough study of skins as well as skulls] will advance the science of mammalogy."

The synopsis now offered is based upon a series of upward of 200 skulls, in the formation of which a number of naturalists, sportsmen, and travelers have lent their assistance and their skulls of bears.

Dr. Merriam's synopsis gives us ten full species and one sub-species of North American bears, instead of the five commonly supposed to embrace them all. Of the eleven distinct forms, (in which the huge Californian grizzly is not yet entered as distinct from the Sonora grizzly,) four are described by the investigator as being new to science. The new species thus created are:

1. The gigantic brown bear of the large est of American bears, of Kadiak Island and the Alaskan Peninsula, which has been named Ursus middendorffi, in honor of Dr. Middendorff, a Russian naturalist.

2. The large brown bear of Yakutat Bay and the western slope of the St. Elias Alps, called Ursus dalli, in honor of Dr. W. H. Dall of Washington.

3. The large brown bear of Sitka and vicinity is christened Ursus sitkensis.

4. The small Florida black bear is described as Ursus floridanus, with the popular name of everglade bear.

To thousands of American sportsmen and whalers it will be news when they are told, on authority which cannot be disputed, that both the grizzly and the polar bear are surpassed in size by a still more enormous brown bear, apparently confined to a limited territory on the coast of the Alaskan Peninsula. It lives where fish are both plentiful and cheap and easily convertible into ursine bone and sinew.

Many big bearskin stories have drifted down from the Alaskan Peninsula, most of which were thought to be subject to heavy discount because of the distance they had traveled. Now, however, the grizzly and the polar bears are definitely called upon to yield the palm for size, although for "fighting weight" there will yet be many who will advise the grizzly not to surrender the belt until Ursus middendorffi enters the ring and proves his right to it.

When the encounter takes place, the wiser sporting men will be likely to back the bear that kills cattle for a living against the one that lives on fish and does little or no work.

Dr. Merriam's rearrangement of our bears is simple, and when once clearly understood may easily be remembered. Fortunately, the groups naturally defined by cranial characters are the same as those made by similarity of size and color. The following tabulation is offered as an aid to both the understanding and the memory:

CLASS I.—THE BIG BEARS.

Group 1.—The Maritime Species—Polar bear, of the arctic regions, generally.

Group 2.—The Brown Bears—Kadiak bear of Kadiak Island, Alaska, (new;) Yakutat bear of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, (new;) Sitka bear of the Alaskan coast, near Sitka, (new.)

Group 3.—The Grizzly Bears—Rocky Mountain grizzly of Wyoming and Utah, to Alaska; Sonora grizzly of Southwestern New-Mexico; barren-ground grizzly of Great Slave Lake region.

CLASS II.—THE BLACK BEARS.

Group 4.—All Black Species—Common black bear of Eastern North America; Louisiana bear of Louisiana and Texas; everglade bear of Florida, (new;) glacier bear of St. Elias Alps, Alaska.

From the above it will be seen that the cinnamon bear is not even given a place as a distinct sub-species of the black bear. It has been known for some time that the footing of Ursus Americanus Cinnamomum was insecure, but it was hoped that his separate identity would be spared to him, and he would, at least, be given standing room somewhere.

But his hide now hangs from the lodge pole of Dr. Merriam's tepee, and as a distinct sub-species the cinnamon bear is no more. The terror of the foothills and the delight of the cowboy is gone forever, so far as the systematists are concerned, unless those who believe sincerely and pugnaciously in the separate identity of the cinnamon-colored bear with the bad temper bestir themselves at once and send to Dr. Merriam a sufficiently large shipment of cinnamon skulls (skins do not count in this case) to prove the cinnamon's claim beyond a doubt. If they do, they will receive a certificate of character, good for all time to come.

It is declared "officially" at present, however, that, as to the list of American bears, the cinnamon as a separate form is no more. When this news reaches the Rocky Mountain region it will probably be difficult to tell whether the howls of rage come from the cinnamon himself or the frontiersmen who love him dearly as a separate species and believe in him.

Dr. Merriam's synopsis is a timely and welcome addition to our knowledge of one of the most conspicuous groups of animals in our entire mammalian fauna. There is no other group regarding which authoritative information would be so generally interesting and valuable as this now furnished as a report of progress of a much-desired study of our bears.

The Syndicate's New Musical Comedy.

Joseph Brooks has completed the organization of the musical comedy company which, under the direction of the American Theatrical Syndicate, will begin its career at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, June 15 next. The company will produce for the first time on any stage a musical comedy called "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," written for the syndicate by J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse. James C. Duff, who has been a leading producer of comic opera for years, has been secured as manager of the company. Those engaged for the organization are Fred Wright, Jr., M. J. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, George Backus, Robert Cotton, Harry Allen, Gilbert Clayton, Charles Plunkett, William Cullington, Misses Jennie Goldthwaite, Alice Holbrook, Florence Thornton, Rose Beaudet, Georgia Caine, and Madge Greet.

Boy Sailors to Go to Sea.

The schoolship St. Mary's, which has been moored to the Twenty-eighth Street dock all Winter, was towed yesterday to Elm Cove, where she will bend sails preparatory to her annual voyage in deep waters. The young sailors, in their white duck suits, manned the yards and rigging and gave three cheers in answer to cheers from the crowd on the dock. All the craft in the East River saluted her with their whistles as she passed.

KNEW OF THE ROBBERY PERHAPS.

Kitchenmaid in the Burden Family Sent to the Tombs.

Edna Steimquist, who was a kitchenmaid in the service of I. Townsend Burden, Dec. 27, when jewels valued at $58,000 were stolen from the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Burden, was sent to the Tombs yesterday by Recorder Goff.

The girl, who is comely, is the subject of indictment on two counts by the Grand Jury. One charges her with the larceny of the jewels, the other with harboring Butler Robert Dunlop and Second Man William Turner, who were arrested in London with the valuables partly in their possession and partly in their lodgings.

The indictments are interpreted as making Edna both accessory before and after the fact. According to the police story, the case is one of high life below stairs. There was a liaison between Edna and Dunlop, and the girl may have aided in the scheme of robbery, while it is asserted that she concealed part of the jewels.

Edna's sentiments in regard to Dunlop changed when he went to Europe, because he virtually abandoned her when she believed that she would be his companion on the voyage. She began to drink to excess, was discharged from Mr. Burden's service a month ago, and, as the story goes, made, in a moment of maudlin vacillation, a confidant of Mrs. Boyle, wife of Mr. Burden's chef.

In substance, her story was that she was privy to the crime and after its commission hid part of the stolen diamonds in a ham which was in a pantry off the kitchen. When Capt. O'Brien's subordinates ransacked the Burden mansion they found the ham and took it from the pantry. It then concealed the jewels, but several of the servants who were watching the detectives laughed at the minuteness of the search, and the policemen blushed and were shame-faced when they put the ham whence they had taken it. Edna afterward deprived the ham of its precious stuffing and gave the jewels to Dunlop.

It was claimed yesterday that Mrs. Boyle informed her husband of Edna's admissions and confessions, and Mr. Burden was promptly told of them. He consulted Capt. O'Brien, who cabled to the London police, and this information led to the arrest of Dunlop and Turner. Edna was kept under surveillance until Monday night, when she was arrested.

The girl was yesterday taken to the Criminal Court Building. She did not appear to be concerned, and wore with elegance a handsome steel-gray robe and a fawn-colored Spring jacket. Before the Grand Jury met she was questioned in private by Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle. This official declined to say if the prisoner repeated the statements she made to Mrs. Boyle.

The indictment was handed to Recorder Goff, and the prisoner, when arraigned before him, was committed to the Tombs, the question of bail not being considered. Edna was reported to have denied that she made a statement either to Mrs. Boyle or to Mr. Battle. Her relations with Dunlop were betrayed by a fellow-servant, her roommate at Mrs. Burden's.

Mr. Burden will start for England today. He will be accompanied by Detectives McCauley and Evanhoe, and by Assistant District Attorney John W. Lindsay, who will aid in extraditing Dunlop and Turner and the procuring of the recovered jewels for their owner.

ALBANY, April 21.—The extradition warrant to secure the return to this country of Dunlop and Turner, the Townsend Burden diamond robbers, was issued by Gov. Morton to-day and given to an officer to be taken to the State Department at Washington. The papers include an affidavit of Mr. Burden setting forth the theft of the jewels and the evidence implicating the men under arrest.

BASEBALL PREVENTED A QUORUM.

The Aldermanic Meeting Had to be Adjourned to To-day.

Yesterday was the regular meeting day of the Board of Aldermen. It was also the day for the opening of the baseball season at the Polo Grounds. Each Alderman had received six complimentary tickets to the game. There was a game. There was the Summer weather and the ball game combined drove all thought of making local laws out of the heads of several of the City Fathers. The result was that when President Jeroloman was ready to call the meeting to order only fifteen members were present—one short of a quorum.

Alderman Olcott moved that the roll call be dispensed with, on the ground that without the roll call business that did not require a vote could be disposed of. Mr. Olcott said he had some resolutions he desired to offer.

President Jeroloman ruled that no business could be transacted without a quorum.

Another Alderman arrived at this juncture, making a quorum, and the roll call was ordered. While it was in progress, however, an Alderman slipped out and broke the quorum.

Alderman Muh moved an adjournment, which was carried, after Alderman Olcott had amended the motion by making the adjournment to 2 o'clock to-day.

THE MAYOR AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Will Make His Decision Public To-morrow—Other Bills.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he would make public his decision on the Pavey-Page School bill to-morow. It is said that this bill was the subject of general discussion at the meeting of the Mayor's Cabinet Monday afternoon, and most of the city officials admitted that they did not know much about it.

Corporation Counsel Scott and President Barker of the Tax Department, however, are understood to have made arguments against the bill and to have urged the Mayor to disapprove of it.

Miss Mary E. Tate, Principal of the Twenty-fourth Street School, and one of the opponents of the bill, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long consultation with him. Miss Tate said afterward that she had no idea whether the Mayor would approve or disapprove of the bill.

President Seth Low of Columbia College called on the Mayor, and is said to have urged the Mayor to sign the bill.

The Mayor will give a public hearing Monday next, at 2 P. M. on the bill authorizing the expenditure of $5,000,000 for new schools.

He will give a hearing on the bill adding 800 men to the police force at 1 P. M. on the same day.

Cannot Take It for a Park.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor, advising him that the Board of Street Opening could not take the site now occupied as a depot by the Hudson River Railroad Company for a small park site.

The site is at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue. It extends to Twenty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The Corporation Counsel holds that the property cannot be condemned, as it is now used for a public purpose.

George Du Maurier in Punch.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MALICE.

Proud Father—Yes, he's got his mother's eyes and his mother's mouth; but I'm afraid he's taken my worst feature!

Grandmamma (on the mother's side)—Yes; and unfortunately he's put it right in the middle of his face!

THE BOTT VIOLIN CASE

BAIL FOR MR. FLECHTER, THE DEFENDANT, INCREASED TO $10,000.

Mr. Palmer's Address to the Jury for the Defense—The Recorder Tired Out by Disputes of Counsel—John D. Abraham Testifies that He Wrote the Advertisement for the Stolen Violin, but Not the "Cave-Dweller" Letter.

The trial of Victor S. Flechter, who is accused of having unlawful possession of a Stradivarius violin stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Bott two years ago, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff, and when the court adjourned for the day the defendant's bail was increased from $1,000 to $10,000. There was no delay in getting bondsmen. They were William Nelson, a saloon keeper at 360 Seventh Avenue, who qualified for $20,000, and John D. Abrahams, who deposited a certified check for $5,000.

The violin in dispute was placed on a table before Mr. Flechter when the case was called.

The case for The People was closed by brief examinations of Prof. Bott's widow and Edwin Emerson, who testified that they had talked with Assistant District Attorney Allen about the case.

Mr. Palmer, counsel for the defendant, then asked that the Court direct the jury to acquit Mr. Flechter on the ground that The People had produced no proof to support the charge against him. The Recorder denied the motion.

Mr. Palmer then addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant. He severely criticised Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the manner in which he conducted the case, and said he was guilty of "pettyfogging." He added:

My heart bleeds for Mrs. Bott, and nobody feels the loss that she has sustained more than I do. You must, however, not allow your sympathy to affect your judgment in this trial.

When the proceedings in the Police Court were over, Assistant District Attorney Allen got up and said in the hearing of every one present, "Flechter is a thief, and I will have him indicted."

Col. Allen, who was in court, shook his head as Mr. Palmer made this statement. Mr. Palmer continued:

Yes, gentlemen, I will bring a dozen witnesses to prove that Col. Allen used those words.

A little later in his address Mr. Palmer alluded to what he called "the intense Southern look" which Assistant District Attorney Osborne directed at the jury during the progress of the present trial.

"Gentlemen," he said, "that intense Southern look was pettifogging on the part of the Assistant District Attorney."

Mr. Osborne grew red in the face at this remark and said: "I did not see what the 'Southern look' had to do with the case.

"Restrain your ardor, please, and go and sit in the ice cooler yonder," said Mr. Palmer.

The Recorder interfered several times when counsel for the defense and the prosecuting officer indulged in personal remarks, and he finally said sharply: "Gentlemen, this conduct must cease. I cannot stand it any longer."

Mr. Palmer said he would put witnesses on the stand who would prove that the violin in question was not a Stradivarius.

At this point the court ordered, but before it was taken Mr. Osborne made a motion to increase the defendant's bail. The Recorder said he would consider the application.

After the recess Mr. Palmer resumed his address. He characterized Mr. Osborne's motion, made in the presence of the jury, as a piece of pettifogging. "The proper thing for him to have done was to consult the Court and not make his motion in the hearing of the jury," he said.

Mr. Palmer ridiculed the idea that the defendant, a well-known dealer in musical instruments, would have stolen Prof. Bott's violin, and then offered it for sale in the same city. "We will prove to you by indisputable evidence," he said, "that the defendant never put a pencil to Exhibit II.," the "personal" alleged to have been signed by the defendant. Mr. Palmer said that John D. Abraham wrote the "personal." Mr Abraham, he said, lost an article of his property in Cincinnati about twenty years ago, and he wrote a notice offering a reward of $100 for its recovery. He recovered the property by means of the notice. He moved to New-York in June, 1895, and when the Bott violin was stolen he told Mr. Flechter of his experience, and said it would be a good thing if he tried a notice of the same kind.

"Mr. Abraham," Mr. Palmer said, "sat down in Mr. Flechter's office and wrote Exhibit II. Now, gentlemen, if you believe the experts, you must find that Mr. Abraham, a highly respectable merchant of this city, also wrote the letter signed 'Cave Dweller.'"

Mr. Abraham was called to the stand.

"What business are you engaged in?" Mr. Palmer asked.

"I am proprietor of the Metropolitan Publishing Company," Mr. Abraham replied.

"Did you ever see this exhibit before?" Mr. Palmer asked, as he handed to the witness Exhibit II.

The witness looked at the exhibit a moment, and then said: "Yes, Sir."

"Do you know who wrote the words printed on it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who wrote them?" Mr. Palmer asked.

"I did, Sir," said Mr. Abraham.

"Every word on it?"

"With the exception of the words, '355 West Thirty-first Street,' which are in script."

Mr. Palmer then showed the witness the letter signed, "Cave Dweller."

"Did you ever see this letter before?" he asked.

"No, Sir, except from my seat in court," said Mr. Abraham.

"Had you any hand in preparing it?"

"No, Sir."

A blank sheet of paper was then handed to the witness, and he was asked to write on it the same words as those in Exhibit II. He did so.

Mr. Palmer then sought to put in evidence another document written by the witness and signed "Victor S. Flechter," the signature which one of the experts for the People said he would pass on a check if presented. This was ruled out.

Mr. Osborne then cross-examined the witness. He stated that he was in the habit of printing letters for the past thirty-two years. His wife and Mr. Flechter's wife were sisters. At the request of Mr. Osborne, the witness printed the words "Cave Dweller" and "Maker and Dealer." Then he asked the witness to write the letter signed "Cave Dweller" in full, and also the "personal." The jury looked on attentively as the witness printed the letters rapidly.

At this point the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Signed by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—Gov. Griggs this afternoon signed the bill legalizing the de facto borough governments organized under the borough acts, since declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; also, the bill codifying all the corporation laws of the State.

THE DINGLEY SEAL BILL.

Senator Morgan's Queer Minority Report Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—One of the queer-looking reports that sometimes come out of committees in a perfunctory manner is the minority report of Senator Morgan against the Dingley Seal bill, and this flow of Morgan's objections is signed by no one but himself. Then appear a brief half a dozen lines from John Sherman, who says that he is opposed to the bill because it is a "cruel act," and that he prefers to take his chances again in the "generosity" of the Canadians for a better regulation of this botch from Paris, in Bering Sea.

John Sherman does not seem to grasp the fact that the killing which he intends to permit next Summer was and will be tenfold more cruel and shameful than if we stepped in and killed these seals ourselves. He does not seem to know that the killing which fails to move him, of nursing mother seals at sea, involves the painful, slow torture to death of their helpless offspring on the seal islands—25,000 of these pups in 1894, and 30,000 of them, by actual count, last year! John Sherman says that he is willing to have it done again this coming season.

The other Senators, however, do not see it in that purblind light, and several of them say that if John Sherman himself only owned these seals he would have them all salted down quickly enough, "cruel" or not cruel.

Senator Frye and his associates on the Foreign Relations Committee were prompt enough in reporting this Dingley bill to the Senate, and they having waited on Senator Morgan now for over a month to give him time to prepare his minority report, which owing to his illness has been much delayed, will press the bill for passage now at the first opportunity that the business of the Senate will permit.

Several official reports have been sent in from the Treasury Department since the bill was placed on the calendar, that urge the immediate killing of all the seals left, unless we get a new order of pelagic rules before this season opens.

HEAT INJURES PROVISION TRADE.

Butter, Poultry, and Eggs Pour In While People Eat Less.

The unusual weather for the season has had a depressing effect on the trade in various provisions, and, although prices declined considerably, that did not seem to stimulate trade to any appreciable extent. The wholesale dealers and receivers, to whom the goods come pouring in every day from all parts of the country, have been anxiously looking for cooler weather, that they may save considerable of their perishable goods.

Most of the butter that comes in at this time of the year has no "lasting" qualities, but must be sold soon after its arrival. Receipts of butter have been quite as large for several days past, but retailers bought sparingly, saying that there was very little call for it by their customers, most probably on account of the warm weather. Wholesale prices of butter went down steadily since the latter part of last week, and yesterday the very finest Elgin creamery butter sold at 14 cents a pound.

The poultry dealers were in a worse predicament. A large proportion of the dressed poultry from the West came in in very poor condition, having been affected by the heat on the way. Retailers in this kind of provisions took advantage of the situation and bought poultry that was in good condition at greatly reduced prices, while the poor stuff was sold to the cheap trade for the second and third class restaurants for whatever could be got.

Dealers in eggs likewise suffered. Very large quantities have been coming, and many on their arrival were also found to be unfit for cold storage, and again retailers had things their own way. The same conditions prevailed to some extent in the cheese trade, although receipts of these have been quite light. The general complaint of the retailers is that customers are buying as little as possible.

HIS SHIP WAS QUICKLY RELEASED.

Complaint Made to State Department by Leopold Schepp.

Mr. Leopold Schepp, a cocoanut importer of 169 Hudson Street, this city, whose vessel, the Whitford, was recently seized by a Colombian man-of-war, received yesterday the following letter from Secretary Olney of the State Department:

WASHINGTON, April 20.

I have received your letters of the 16th and 17th inst., in regard to the seizure of the George W. Whitford, by a Colombian war vessel.

The protest referred to as an inclosure did not accompany your letter of the 16th inst. A copy of it was, however, received in the department by our Consul at Colon, and, upon its receipt, an instruction was sent on the 15th inst. to our Minister at Bogota, directing him to ask for an immediate investigation of the facts, and if they were found to be reported by the Consul to demand a disavowal of the action of the Cordova, reserving the right to claim indemnity for losses to the owners of the vessel and cargo.

A cablegram was received by Mr. Schepp during the afternoon. It was from J. L. Pearcy, the United States Consul at Colon, and contained information to the effect that the Whitford had been released, and that the vessel would sail immediately for New-York.

When visited yesterday Mr. Schepp said he was pleased to see how promptly the State Department had acted in the matter.

"We have asked in this case," he said, "as we did in a previous case six years ago, that the business and movements of our vessels while on the San Blas coast be strictly investigated, and that if we are in the right it should be acknowledged, and that the annoyance and interference with our vessels' movements, in order to drive us off the coast, be stopped at once. What we desire of our Government is simply this: that vessels flying the American flag shall have the same respect and privileges as vessels that fly the flags of other nations."

Mr. Schepp said that he would file a claim for indemnity.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Well-Known Persons Who Will Sail on the Ships To-day.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, sailing to-day, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Ignace Paderewski, Joseph Pulitzer and Ralph Pulitzer, the Right Rev. E. T. Churton, Bishop of Nassau; Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Bruce-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Curzon, Mrs. W. Edgar and the Misses Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Egleston, Mrs. J. E. English, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, Col. John J. McCook, and Miss McCook, Mrs. L. C. Morris, Sutton Palmer, Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pritchard, A. M. Proudfit, Lieut. C. D. C. Tighe, E. H. Van Ingen, and McLane Van Ingen.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who goes abroad to attend the annual conference in London, is booked for the American Liner Paris. She will be accompanied by Miss Annie E. Gordon. Miss Charlotte E. Maxwell, and Miss Mary A. Powderly. Others who have been booked to sail by the Paris are A. W. Cutting and Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Minot, Mrs. E. C. Maurin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jr., and the Misses Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels and Miss Spreckels, C. Castro Ybarran, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. A. Taylor, and the Misses Taylor.

Judge Kellogg's Salary Increased.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 21.—There was a Democratic City Judge of this city last year. He received a salary of $3,600 a year. A Republican, William C. Kellogg, was elected this year, and the Republican Common Council and Republican Mayor reduced the salary to $3,000. This caused a good deal of surprise among Republicans in the city not in the inner circles. At the meeting of the Common Council last night, Alderman Broderick, a Democrat, was instrumental in having that salary resolution reconsidered, and then, after criticising the Republicans severely, moved that the salary be restored to $3,600. The Republicans could not with very good grace vote against the motion, and so the Republican City Judge can thank a Democratic Alderman for his increase in salary and for getting what he expected to get when he ran for the office.

A NAVY CHAPLAIN'S LIFE

THE REV. DR. DONALD McLAREN SERVED THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Has Been Retired with the Rank of Captain—Before Going to Europe on His First Six Months' Leave of Absence He Tells of Services on Shipboard and at Stations—Sailors Open-Hearted and Generous, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren of Brooklyn will be one of the passengers that sail on the Fulda from New-York next Saturday. Dr. McLaren will take his wife and daughters, and will be gone for six months, visiting Scotland, the home of his ancestors, before he returns.

There will be a novelty about the trip to Dr. McLaren, for he will travel as a private citizen, whereas hitherto he has traveled on the United States flagships, an officer of the

Chaplain Donald McLaren.
Was Appointed in the Navy by President Lincoln —Served Thirty-three Years.

navy, in which he has been Chaplain since March 10, 1863, when he received his commission from President Lincoln.

Dr. McLaren was retired from the navy March 7, and this is his first six months' leave of absence from this country.

"It has been a pleasant life," said Dr. McLaren to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, while looking back upon his long period of service and comparing the work of a Chaplain in the navy with that of the ordinary clergyman. "I should never regret my appointment, though the Chaplain misses much that the other clergyman has. The relations with a congregation are very pleasant, particularly where a minister stays for a long time in one place.

"A Chaplain is to a certain extent alone. He has no church to rally around him and support him. There are no church officers. The Chaplain represents the church in his own person. He may have Christian officers who will co-operate with him and sympathize with him, as I have had over and over again. Still, he seems to be alone on the frontier. He acts alone.

"The second regulation for the government of the navy covers a part of a Chaplain's duties. It reads something in this way: 'Commissioned officers or vessels or stations to which Chaplains are attached shall cause divine service to be held on Sundays, wherever the nature and other circumstances will permit. It is earnestly recommended to all officers, seamen, marines, and others in the naval service to attend service to Almighty God. All irreverent and unbecoming behavior during worship will be punished as summary or general court-martial shall decide.'

"There is always one service Sunday morning, and I have found it desirable to hold other services—services of song—on Sunday evenings. The services are always well received, but not always well attended.

"There is no class of men so appreciative of effort in their behalf as those in the navy. I think a great deal of good can be done there. I am very fond of the sailors. There is something about them that is very attractive. They are very hearty—very much like children. They have no need to be anxious about themselves. They finish a cruise, and, after a short time, start on another. They are almost sure to find a berth.

"Sailors are generous, and you never can appeal to them for money and not get a response, particularly if they only have to put down their names. I remember one man who died in Colon. He had been attended by a Spanish priest from the shore, who also officiated at the funeral. That same afternoon a delegation of men came down to the ship to thank the officers they wish to see any of the officers. They wished to see me that time, and asked me to take charge of their contributions.

"The man that had died had been helping a father and mother in Ireland, and the men wanted me to send a contribution, and also to give something to the priest. They raised $300 that afternoon, $25 of which they gave to the priest and the rest they sent to Ireland. When a man dies who has been supporting a family they always send money to it or put up a monument to him.

"Very frequently they ask to be let contribute to other causes, like that of the Armenians, though I don't remember that they have done anything for them at this time. They have to ask the permission of the Captain to make these contributions, which are taken from their pay, and they never feel it.

"A Chaplain can have no idea of what he may accomplish in his work. He has the opportunity of meeting a great many men on the vessels or stations where he is attached, and at other places in which he holds service when on shore. The Chaplain. These services are often largely attended, but results from them are never known.

"There has been some very interesting work done within the last four or five years, I think, by Christian Endeavor Societies that have been formed. I organized the first Christian Endeavor Society in the navy at Cob Dock, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Now the society has spread all over the country.

"There are many men congregated at the receiving ship Vermont, at the dock, sometimes as many as 800 at once. The Vermont is the most important post a Chaplain can have in the navy, from the number of men and boys he is thrown in contact with. The most pleasant post is at Annapolis, where he has a desirable house to live in and an appreciative audience.

"The Chaplain has charge of the apprentices that are put into the navy by parents and guardians to remain until they are twenty-one years old; where there are schoolmasters he has the direction of the school. At one time he provided the library through subscriptions he obtained, but now the Government is doing that. Then there is the general religious supervision of the men. They are easily impressed, but volatile, and many slip back under temptation. Others do not. Many Christian Endeavor Societies that I have formed on different vessels, and the men hold services all the day. They were made fun of at first, but that soon stopped when it was seen that they were in earnest.

"The burial service is one of the most impressive a Chaplain is called upon to perform. I have performed comparatively few actually at sea. It always seems very sad to me to bury a man in a foreign land. He may be a young man with a mother and family at home, and we leave him alone.

"Then the boats, as they go to land, the body raised above the level of the sides in one, wrapped in the ensign, the band playing a dirge, and the shots fired by the marines over the grave—all this is saddening.

"Yes I meet a great many men where ever I go whom I have met at different places. A policeman rather startled me one day when I was living on Lewis Avenue by walking into the house. He had recognized me on the street, inquired my name, and followed me. I remembered him very well. We had several naval men on the police force here at one time. Their former work rather fitted them for it."

Dr. McLaren began his ministerial work at the old Tennant Church, near Freehold, N. J. He was a friend of the father of the present Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey. Mr. McGill was a friend of Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Wells, and through them he received his appointment, unsolicited. His first work in the navy was at the Naval Academy at Newport, during the war, where he was a professor. He was Chaplain at Annapolis later, and traveled all over the world on different flagships. He was on the Tennessee or the Lancaster under Admiral Pierson, and on the Powhatan under Admiral Dahlgren. He was six years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the last three on the Vermont. His last service was on the Minnesota while off Fiftieth Street in the North River. He has retired with the rank of Captain.

MEETING OF MARITIME EXCHANGE.

Work of the Year—Hugh Kelly to be Named for President.

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Maritime Exchange yesterday showed a membership of 1,185 and a surplus fund of $68,033. Revenues for the last year reached about $45,000, and expenses about $43,000.

The Executive Committee reported what had been accomplished in its work for improvement of the State canals and of the city water front. The Exchange has petitioned Congress for a first-class revenue cutter for this port and for a lightship off Fire Island.

There will be a caucus meeting of members of the Exchange to-day, to nominate officers for the year. Vernon C. Brown, having declined re-election as President, resolutions complimenting his services were passed. Hugh Kelly of the shipping firm which bears his name will be named for that office. He is a Commissioner in the Board of Education, by Mayor Strong's appointment. The election will be held next Tuesday.

Boy Pickpocket Arrested.

Morris Gould, a lad, was arrested yesterday in Mulberry Street a moment after stealing a pocketbook from Amelia Deflis. In the Centre Street Court he was remanded. The boy at first admitted that he had been taught to steal by a man "Mose," alias "Jake," but later he retracted. The police have often heard of this alleged Fagin and have vainly sought him for several years.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff yesterday received attachments against Adelbert N. Ryerson, manufacturer of neckwear at 43 East Twelfth Street, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch aggregating $47,191, all of which were obtained on the ground that Mr. Ryerson is a non-resident, his home being at Noroton, Conn. The attachments were in favor of William H. Riley for $29,808, Walter H. Graef & Co. for $13,133, and William Schroeder & Co. for $4,250, all for goods sold and delivered. As soon as Ryerson heard of the attachments he went to work to make arrangements to settle them, an dat 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Blumenstiel & Hirsch announced that Mr. Ryerson had adjusted matters satisfactorily to the attaching creditors. The sheriff released the store, and Mr. Ryerson will continue in business as heretofore. It is said that Mr. Ryerson's statement of his affairs shows a surplus of $40,000.

—Louis, Abraham, and Jacob Caplan, comprising the firm of Louis Caplan & Sons, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks and suits, at 308 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Reass, giving preferences for $606, of which $150 is for employes for wages. Herman Joseph issued two replevins against them for $600, and Goldsmith & Doherty one for $600. The news of the failure of Louis Caplan & Sons caused trouble for L. Caplan & Co., cloak manufacturers at 356 Canal Street, as Isaac Caplan is related to the other Caplans, and was a partner with them until November, 1894. Herman Joseph said he got a transfer of stock and accounts from L. Caplan & Co. to secure his claims, and that a settlement will be made with the other creditors.

—The Sheriff has charge of the store of E. Kohn & Co., dealers in clothing under the style of the People's Clothing Company, at 1,497 Third Avenue, near Eighty-third Street, under writs of replevin in favor of the following creditors: Sternberg Brothers, $489; Nathan Lion, $381; Henry M. Bloch & Brother, $800; Morris Becker, $240, and Julius Samuels, $636. The firm is a new one, and opened its store on Saturday night. The goods to stock the store had been purchased a few days previously, and the sellers expected to receive cash for the goods at once. When payment was not ready on Monday, the creditors proceeded to get back the goods by replevin.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an execution for $5,018 against H. Herbert Howard, late of the Howard Cutlery Company, at 49 Warren Street, in favor of Emil Magnus, his partner in the concern, who became a partner on Jan. 1. Mr. Magnus said the execution was for damages because Mr. Howard did not keep his contract to put in his share of the capital. Mr. Magnus continues the business.

—Morris Gluck, jobber in dry goods, notions, &c., at 47 Lispenard Street, has given a bill of sale of his stock to the H. B. Claflin Company to secure a claim of $800. S. Levi of Goldsmith & Doherty, representing the H. B. Claflin Company, said that all the stock had been removed, and that the liabilities of Mr. Gluck are about $10,000.

—The schedules of Charles B. Lawson, the "company" of William E. Wheelock & Co., piano manufacturers at 785 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, show individual liabilities of $34,800, nominal assets of $24,826, and actual assets of $10,000 in real estate at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Lincoln Avenue.

—James J. Nealis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George V. Sims on the application of William Thurman. Mr. Sims was formerly a Director and promoter of the Mining Exchange, which was organized a few months ago.

—Charles H. Ross, assignee of Brown & Janes, a corporation dealing in groceries at 835 Broadway, has obtained leave to file a provisional bond of $45,000, as he desires to sell off the stock before May 1. The assets are valued at $44,438.

—James Tompkins, dealer in hardware and house furnishing goods at 2,543 Third Avenue, Mott Haven, made an assignment yesterday to John E. Elder, giving three preferences for $336.

—J. C. Meyers, assignee of B. Fitch & Co., bedding manufacturers at 59 and 61 Fourth Avenue, has obtained leave to file a provisional bond of $50,000. The assets are about $50,000.

—The schedules of Craven & Parmenter, dealers in contractors' supplies at 96 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $3,656, nominal assets of $2,501, and actual assets of $2,038.

—The Roseland Manufacturing Company of Chicago, manufacturer of sashes, doors, and blinds, has assigned; liabilities, $17,000; assets, $25,000.

—Executions amounting to $39,000 have been entered against the Diamond Steel Company, Reading, Penn. The assets will equal the liabilities.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of an order, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the receiver duly appointed of all the property of the above-named defendant, the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 14 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of said American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: 445 shares Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Co., Common, $50 each, $25 paid in, but $15 returned to holder March 6th, 1891; 400 shares The North River Bank, $30 each; 50 shares Retsof Mining Co., $100 each.

Also the following securities held as collateral on account of loans: 1 Founders' share American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Ba

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A DAY'S DETAILS FROM THE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Sales of Dwellings and Lots Reported —The Monteith Property Brings $211,175—To-day's Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to a Mrs. Tracey, at $70,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 123 East Twenty-first Street, (Gramercy Park,) 27 by 98.9.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for Builder Paul B. Pugh the five-story double flat 126 West Ninety-fourth Street, 33.6 by 90 by 100, to James B. Gillie, who gives in payment four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Pugh will build three-story dwellings on the lots.

Mr. J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for Mrs. Todd the four-story dwelling 302 West Seventy-seventh Street, 28 by irregular, and for a Mrs. Hicks, at about $20,000, the property at 66 Sound View Avenue, New-Rochelle.

Mr. Simon Haberman, who recently bought from the Lee estate the seventeen lots at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has resold the same to Francis J. Schnugg for immediate improvement.

Mr. Simon H. Stern has sold, at about $40,000, the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard.

The lease of the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, by Theodore A. Havemeyer to Delmonico, is for fifteen years, at $60,000 per year, with renewal privilege on an appraised basis. The old buildings now on the site will be torn down on May 1. Mr. James Brown Lord has drawn the plans for the new building, which will be in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The Broadway Improvement Company has leased for ten years, to Robert Valentine, at $25,000 net per year, the Domestic Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. Mr. Valentine has sublet to the Union Square Bank the corner store, 45 by 45, for ten years, at $15,000 per year for the first half of the term and $16,000 per year for the remainder.

Mrs. J. M. Campion has sold to a Mrs. Kehoe the three-story dwelling 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, 22.11 by 98.9.

Mr. J. B. Smith has sold the four-story dwelling 10 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. Frederick T. James has sold to W. S. Lyon, at $25,750, the dwelling at 109 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure to Charles McCoy, at $12,700, the four-story brick-front tenement and three-story brick rear tenement at 353 West Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. Philip J. Smyth sold to Solomon Jacobs, at $32,100, the five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house 1,511 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 26.11 by 70. Mr. Smyth also sold to M. Cohen, at $12,000, the three-story brick flat 108 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 102.2. Under foreclosure, Mr. Smyth sold to Harry Mayer, at $1,600, the lot 25 by 120 on the west side of Arthur Street, 250 feet north of Jacob Street.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to T. J. Duffy, at $20,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 115 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9. Under foreclosure, Mr. Ryan sold to Harry Fishel, at $12,015, the three-story brick factory 56 Monroe Street, south side, 332 feet west of Pike Street, 25.8 by 92.6 by 25.1 by 92.6.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to J. F. Kaiser, at $2,000, the lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 307.5 feet north of Devoe Street, and to Alexander Mihu, at $1,975, the similar lot adjoining to the north. To J. J. Lee, at $2,000, he sold the two similar lots in the rear facing the proposed Summit Avenue. To John Compton, at $3,975, he sold the two-story and attic dwelling 227 South Fifth Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, Mount Vernon, 35 by 105.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition to Clarence J. Ramsey, at $5,200, the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to George Ringler & Co., at $10,500, the leasehold of the six-story brick tenement 317 Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97.

Mr. J. A. Van Rensselaer sold, under foreclosure, to John Poth, Jr., at $7,650, the four-story brick tenement 330 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

At the exchange room in Liberty Street, Mr. S. Walltearss sold, by executors' order, the Monteith property. The attendance was quite large and the results of the sale were satisfactory. To Bernard Cohen, at $7,150 each, he sold the three lots, each 20 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, beginning at the centre line of what was formerly One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and extending northward. To Sonn Brothers, at $23,950, he sold the lot on St. Nicholas Avenue adjoining to the north, 19.11 by 100, and the interior plot connecting with it, 50 by 79.11. To J. G. Wellings, at $8,125 each, he sold the three lots, each 20 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, beginning at the centre line of what was One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and extending south. To Jacob D. Butler he sold, at $12,100, the lot on the avenue adjoining to the south, 19.11 by 100, and the interior plot connecting with it, 50 by 79.11. To Thomas Alexander, at $25,000, he sold the three-story stone dwelling 14 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 62.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, with plot 40.6 by 100. To Patrick Keating, at $6,100 each, he sold the four lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. To Jacob D. Butler, at $73,800, he sold the plot on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, extending along St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9½ by 165.7 by 101.5¾ by 168.5½.

The total realized by the Monteith sale was $211,175. There was, as the auctioneer had announced, absolutely no by-bidding or holding for an upset price. The sale was without any reserve whatever. The terms were quite liberal, the sellers agreeing to take back, if desired, a mortgage of 70 per cent. of the price at 4 per cent., or of 80 per cent. at 4½ per cent.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, executors' and auction sales, at follows: No. 940 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 100, three-story frame building with store; also 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 376.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 33.4 by 100.5, five-story and basement brownstone and brick apartment house.

By James Bleecker & Son, executor's sale, 335 to 341 West Fourteenth Street, north side, between Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street, 335 and 337 being 37.6 by 125, with three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, and 339 and 341 being vacant plot, also 37.6 by 125.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, James B. Butler, referee, Marcy Place, north side, 120.6 feet east of Mott Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3; also parcel adjoining to the east on Marcy Place, 23.4 by 102.9 by 17.7½ by 103.3. Due on judgment on each, $3,325.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Winthrop Parker, referee, 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,740.

By A. L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick building with store. Due on judgment, $16,825.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Joseph Veith to 36 Seventh Street, south side, 193.3½ feet west of Second Avenue, 24.5 by 90.10, three-story brick tenement.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 450 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; also, 139 and 141 West Eighty-fourth Street, each 22 by 102.2, two five-story brownstone flats; also, 53 and 55 Catharine Street, 27 by 105.1½ by 27 by 104.2½, five-story brick tenement with stores; also, 258 and 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, each 18 by 100.11, two three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings; also, 253 West Twenty-second Street, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; also, 172 West Sixty-fourth Street, 14.3 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling; also, leasehold of 164 Second Street, 20 by 105.11, four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executors', trustees', and auction sales, as follows: 37 West Ninetieth Street, north side, about 380.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 55 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 546 West Broadway, west side, 140 feet south of West Third Street, 21.10 by 75 by 41.2 by irregular, four-story brick building, with store in front and four-story brick in rear; also, 5 Minetta Street, between Bleecker Street and Minetta Lane, 30.4 by 109.8 by 25 by 82.5, three-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick in rear; also, 7 Minetta Street, adjoining, 30.4 by 67.5 by 25 by 52.2, three-story brick tenement; also, 119 Orchard Street, west side, 54.6 feet north of Delancey Street, 20.10 by 87.6, four-story and basement brick flat; also, 68 and 70 East Third Street, south side, 281 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 101.1, and 25 by 101, respectively, two three-story and basement brick dwellings and four-story brick tenement in rear of 70; also, 54 to 58 Lexington Avenue, the latter the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, and 126 to 132 East Twenty-fifth Street, adjoining, seven four-story English basement brick dwellings, the avenue ones being each 16.5½ by 38 and the street ones being either 15.4 or 15.8 by 49.4¼.

At 59 Liberty Street—By S. De Walltearss & Co., auction sales, as follows: 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 34 and 36 Morton Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bedford Street, each 25 by 91, two five-story and basement brick flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Amsterdam Avenue to Boulevard, for a four-story brick public college building, by Columbia College, owner; cost not estimated.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick public college building by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' College; cost $200,000.

Randall's Island, for a one-story frame hospital building, by the City of New-York; cost $855.

West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner, for two seven-story brick flats, by the Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; cost not estimated.

Ferry Point, about 500 feet east of Ferry Avenue, Westchester, for a three-story frame dwelling, by the estate of Augustus Zerega, Hotel Cambridge, owner; cost $15,000.

Nos. 832 and 834 Broadway, for a ten-story brick store &c., by the Commercial Realty Company of 33 West Ninety-ninth Street, owners; cost $250,000.

Honeywell Avenue, Daly Avenue and Samuel Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, by Norman and Maggie Palmer, owners; cost $8,000.

No. 421 Sixth Avenue, by Samuel F., W. C., and Sarah L. Adams, of 47 West Twenty-eighth Street, owners; alterations to a four-story brick store and factory; cost $500.

No. 343 East Forty-seventh Street, by Bertha Stein of 343 East Forty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost $150.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 325 feet west of Elton Avenue, by Philip Egbert of 66 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; cost $2,300.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Elton Avenue, by Bertha Eckert of 676 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost $500.

No. 1,712 Lexington Avenue, by Solomon Welsbecker, alterations to a three-story and basement brick hotel; cost $400.

No. 28 East Twenty-first Street, by Catherine H. Hunt of 2 West, Washington Square, alterations to a five-story brick office building; cost $5,000.

No. 507 Greenwich Street, by Charles H. Fiske of 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., owner, alterations to a four-story brick salesroom; cost $600.

Nos. 616 to 624 East Nineteenth Street, by John W. Brookman, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost $150.

Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, northeast corner, by Ella Rosenblatt of 48 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost $2,000.

Morris Avenue and Cameron Place, by Sophie Fritz, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost $900.

No. 217 East Thirty-first Street, by Mary C. Doyle of 27 East Thirty-first Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost $1,000.

No. 12 East Forty-second Street, alterations by David W. Bishop of Lenox, Mass., owner; cost $4,000.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, northwest corner, by D. J. Dwyer of 430 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a one-story brick store; cost $1,000.

No. 446 Tenth Avenue, by Mary E. Joyce of 308 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 21.

70TH ST, 344 West; Albert E. Scott and wife to Armintha Merritt..... $1
62D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.5; Clara Greer and others to S. Fisher Johnson..... 1
62D ST, n s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 17.6x100.5; same to Elbridge T. Gerry..... 25,500
62D ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of Madison Av, 17.6x100.5; S. Fisher and wife to same. 20,000
131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Judson S. Todd to Catherine T. McCaffrey 100
98TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 128.4x100.10; Andrew Soher and wife to Ann Reilly 5,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 110th St, 40x70; Samson Rosenfeld and wife to Adolph Sussmann..... 21,400
131ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Margaret C. Dwyer to Judson S. Todd 100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 109.11 ft n of 104th St, 54x75; Annie S. Sittig to Edward H. Kelly 36,000
105TH ST, 152 West; James H. Salmon to Louisa Arnold..... 25,000
WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lot 34, map of village of Morrisania; Gustave L. Ansel and wife to Stanley A. Day.... 1
BEAVER ST, 22; John A. Aspinwall and wife to A. Van H. Stuyvesant..... 45,000
BROOME ST, 440 and 442, s e corner, 75x100; William A. Avis, executor of Alfred B. Ogden, to John J. Kavanagh, ½ part. 5,000
114TH ST, 302 West; Charles F. Lewis to Treasury Corporation, Co-operative Savings and Loan Association..... 1
123D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 16.8x100.11; Moses Lindheim to Minnie Lindheim..... 10
134TH ST, 45 to 51 East; Mary Regan to Eva A. Bell..... 1
100TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to John J. Smith..... 28,000
SOUTH ST, 84, 85; also 167 Front St, and lot in rear of 83, 84, and 85 South St; Ethel Moran, by guardian, to Jay H. F. Bowman, 1-8 part..... 25,000
MONROE ST, 108; Barnett Levy and others to Samuel Levy..... 1
HESTER ST, 104; Isaac Schencker to Belle Schencker 1
15TH ST, s s, 322 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x80.6; Edward H. Kelly and wife to Annie S. Sittig..... 1
24TH ST, s s, 219.7 ft e of 3d Av, 24.5x98.8; Edward Colton to Mary E. Colton.. 1
14TH AND 15TH STS, 10th Av and Hudson River, block; John Jacob Astor to William B. Astor and others as trustees 1
61ST ST, 233 West; John H. Judge, referee, to William E. Finn..... 15,000
73D ST, s s, 305.8 ft e of West End Av, 19.4x102.2; Algernon C. Dougherty to Emma H. Lockwood..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 68th St, 75x100; Fannie L. Korn to Newman Cowen 1
61ST ST, 231 West; John H. Judge, referee, to William E. Finn..... 15,000
72D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; Henry Hildburgh to John Kallsher. 1
72D ST, s s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Arthur De F. Whesler and wife to Emily Wheeler..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Arthur De F. Whesler and wife to Walter Wheeler..... 1
ST. LAWRENCE ST, w s, 281.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Emma McBride..... 600
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of 2d St, 23.5x100x27.8x100.1; Henry B. Howell and wife to Richard Corfey..... 2,600
CLASSON AV, w s, 481.5 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100.1; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Phoebe E. Peterson..... 600
TIER AV and North St, n w corner, runs w, 484 ft to high-water mark, East Chester Bay, —xn, n e, and e, irregularx w, 496 ft, contains about 3 68-100 acres, City Island; Jennie L. Tier to J. Frielingsdorf 13,200

Recorded Leases.

MOORE, Gideon E., to Richard A. Williams; 19 Stone St, store, &c., 1¼ years.. $2,000
CROTHERS, John C., and another, executors of Jane Crothers, to J. Joseph Moran; 504 Broome St and 372 West Broadway, n w corner, 5 years..... 1,500
BLUMBERG, Louis, to Harris Goldstein; 167 and 167½ Division St, 5 years..... 360
ROSSI, Maria, and another to Romeo Fizzi; 342 East 115th St, 5 years..... 840
WERNERT, Nicholas, to Henry Thone; store, &c., 246 West 30th St, 8 years.. 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Louisa, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 105th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... $7,000
BUCKLEY, Ernest, to Charles A. Rosenthal and Edward Polak; s s of 1st St, Lots 675 and 676, map of Laconia Park, installments 150
CARPENTER, Nellie C., to Anna P. Churchill; s s of 134th St, 207 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 8,500
CAHILL, Dennis, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 127th St, 316.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
DOMMER, Gottfried, to Maurice Mayer; s s of Railroad Av, 100 ft s of Lot 47, map of Morrisania, 5 years..... 2,000
DONOHUE, Helen, to Charles A. Rosenthal and Edward Polak; s s of 1st St, Lots 677 and 678, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 400
DE CAMPREUIL, Ysabel A., to José Aymar, trustee of Augustus Aymar; 687 6th Av, 5 years..... 9,930
FINN, William E., and wife to Isaac H. Platt, executor for Frederick A. Platt; 201 and 203 West 61st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 24,000
FARLEY, Bridget M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of 72d St and 9th Av, 1 year..... 40,000
FLOOD, Emily S., to William C. Langan; lane running from Albany Post Road to the Hudson River Railroad station at Riverdale, centre line adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo, three acres, 24 days..... 4,000
GOLDEN, Louisa, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; s s of Lafayette St, 110 ft w of Prospect Av, installments 5,000
GREGOR, Charles R., and wife to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 91st St, 106.1 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 10,000
HOEFLER, Christian M., to Charles Hoefler; 140 and 142 West 98th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years 10,000
HOWLAND, Edward A., to Lippman Sachs; 241 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000
HART, Flora and Henry, to Caroline Hart; n s of 123d St, 143.9 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 1,500
HUBER, Louisa, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of Monroe St, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 1 year 3,000
JAEHNE, Charles L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 288 Hudson St, 1 year..... 7,000
JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; s s of 122d St, 186 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year 1,500
KELLY, Edward H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Manhattan Av, 37.1 ft s of 106th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 16,000
SAME, to Mary M. and Anna B. Halsted; w s of Manhattan Av, 73.11 ft s of 105th St, 3 years..... 8,000
KNOX, John A., and wife to Cornelia B. Schwartz; n s of 148th St, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years 11,500
KING, Wilhelmina P., and John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 113th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000
KALISCHER, Joseph, to Henry Hilderburg; n s of 72d St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 2,000
KLOTZ, Magdalena, and husband, to Julia S. Bryant; 161 East 91st St, 5 years.. 9,000
KENNEDY, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 750 Lexington Av, 1 year 8,500
LOUNSBURY, Herbert D., to Henry L. School; w s of Forest Av, 151.7 ft n of Home St, 2 years 3,100
McKENNA, Rosatta, to Anna Fahrenholz; s s of 160th St, 157 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 500
McCAFFREY, Catherine T., to William P. Maloney; s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
SAME to Judson S. Todd; same property, 1 year..... 7,700
NEWMAN, Malhis J., and Jacob M. to trustees of James Renwick, deceased; e s of 5th Av, 55.11 ft n of 124th St, 3 years..... 18,500
PRICE, Mary J., to Hugh O'Neil; e s of Morris Av, 195 ft s of 173d St, 5 years.. 5,000
PETTIT, John, and wife to Mary Hazel; s e corner of Frankfort and William Sts, 3 years..... 25,000
QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to John F. Williams and wife; s s of 98th St, 225 ft e of Park Av, 9 months..... 4,000
REILLY, Ann, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 98th St, 385 ft e of 3d Av, two mortgages, 2 years..... 20,000
STAUS, Stephano and James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 85th St, 38.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,000
SMITH, Samuel V. B., and wife to Joseph C. Levy, trustee, a corner of Amsterdam Av and 89th St, 5 years..... 23,000
SAME to same; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 3 years..... 30,000
SAME to same; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 89th St, 5 years..... 22,000
UHL, John, and Charles Lehmann to Magdalena Passholz, guardian; n s of 3d St, 127 ft w of Avenue B, lease, installments 1,500
VAN DELINDA, Carrie B., to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Edgecombe Av, 358.4 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 6,500
WRIGHT, Samuel, and wife to Walter H. Crittenden; e s of Aqueduct Av, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 3 years..... 1,272
WINTON, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Hall Place, 199.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000
WAGNER, Louisa, to Samuel P. Avery, Jr.; 248 West 35th St, 5 years..... 10,000
SAME to Almira J. Brown; same property, 3 years..... 2,000
ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Frederick Klingman; 325 and 327 West 52d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 5,000
RANNEY, Marie C., and Ambrose L., Victoria C., Morris and Kate F. C., and Arthur A. Boyer, to Francis A. Findlay; n s of 30th St, 351 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 1,500
BOWMAN, Jay H. F., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian of William L. and Annie P. Breese; 84 and 85 South St, 167 Front St, and lot in rear of 83, 84, and 85 South St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 60,000
GREGORY, Mary A., and others to Franklin Savings Bank; n e corner of Cannon and Stanton Sts, 1 year..... 73,000
SAME to Sarah M. Powell; same property, 1 year..... 4,000
MURPHY, John, and wife to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 1,505 Broadway, 3 years..... 20,000
DRESHER, Michael, and others to Frank Jr.; w s of Crane Place, 195 ft n of 174th St, 3 years..... 80,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BEALS, Oliver B., to Emma C. Beals:... $2,000
DEXTER, Annie L., to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee of Thomas R. Walker..... 10,000
HASTORF, Harry, to Charlotte Hastorf.. 6,000
KLINGMAN, Frederick, to George Cowen. 5,000
LEUTE, Susanna, to Henry Arnold..... 2,500
SWAN, Edward H., executor of Cheryl L. Swan, to Emily W. Swan, trustee of Frederick G. Swan..... 1
TRIMINGHAM, Frederick, to Sarah J. Burby 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Alexander R. Capote..... 9,000
WISSMAN, Charles A., and another, trustees of John H. Ruyter, to executors of Benjamin W. Merriam..... 1
WEINBERG, Charles, to Theodore Baumeister 1

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, s w corner of 164th St, 47.8x95x47.5x90; Lizzie McGovern, individually and as executrix of Peter Hynes against Peter H. Hynes, individually and as executor, &c., (partition.)
PART OF LOTS 29 and 30, on map of Elitona, begins 177.5 ft n of 165th St and 25 ft w of dividing line of said lots, 18x90; William B. Long against Fritz and Emma Horn, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
103D ST, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Washington Life Insurance Company against Peter Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

28TH ST, 43 West; Cyrus Cole against M. A. Bettman, owner; W. J. Devlin, contractor $41
LEXINGTON AV, 1,901 and 1,903, and 149 East 121st St, being n e corner; Samuel Oliver against Margaret Smith and Charles Bichterman, owner; George Floeck, contractor..... 233
WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100x100.11; Antonia D'Andre against Sigmund B. Steinman and John Wilson, owners; Seymour B. Steinman, contractor..... 3,650
FOREST AV, 1,022; James M. Hoffman against Valentine Lynch, owner and contractor 4,600
FULTON ST, Matilda St, Catharine St, and Marion St., Lots 74, 75, 78, 108, 110, 173, and 206, map of Jacksonville estate, 24th Ward; Lawrence Brothers against James B. Alexander and Patrick Riley, owners and contractors..... 1,651

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, April 27, 1896,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Corner of Main and Mechanic Sts.,
in the
VILLAGE OF NEW-ROCHELLE,
County of Westchester, State of New-York.
Supreme Court Sale—In partition,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE G. SICKLES, DEC'D, under the direction of ROBERT L. WENSLEY, ESQ., REFEREE,
The Choice and Valuable Properties
CONSISTING OF
19 PLOTS ON
Spring Street,
Lockwood and Sickles Avenues,
2 PLOTS ON
Corner North St. and Colligni Av.
ALSO 100 913-1000 ACRES
comprising homestead of the late George G. Sickles, with buildings thereon, adjoining the well-known
ROCHELLE PARK,
AT
New-Rochelle, New-York.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
KNOWN AS
No. 60 Wall Street
AND
the easterly part of
No. 58 Wall Street
extending through to and including
No. 63 Pine Street,
between William and Pearl Streets.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
This property has a frontage on Wall St. of 35.8½ feet and 25 feet on Pine St., and contains over 6,300 square feet.
75 Per Cent. on Mortgage at 4 per cent.
For maps and further information apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Attorney, 18 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (475)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,
The Choice & Valuable Property
Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St.,
22 to 36 9th Avenue,
being entire square between
13th and 14th Streets,
Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St.,
Southwest Corner
Morgan and Washington Streets,
Jersey City, New-Jersey,
and
No. 151 South Fourth Avenue,
bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts.,
Mount Vernon, New-York.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York,
10 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
comprising block front on east side
FIRST AVENUE,
between 53d and 54th Streets,
HAVING 2 VALUABLE CORNERS
and 13 desirable lots, north side
54TH STREET,
100 feet east of 1st Av.,
8TH WARD CITY OF BROOKLYN.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF CHARGE.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
3-story brick building, with store and lot,
No. 94 8th Avenue,
between 14th and 15th Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to Alfred Ely, Esq., attorney for trustee, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS,
NORTHWEST CORNER
MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE AND WILDWOOD AVENUE,
LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.;
known as THE FOWLER property.
Maps, &c., at office of Dunning & Fowler, Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., By order of James Richards and John Morgan Richards, Executors of Edward Cowles Richards, deceased, (positively without reserve,)
Readily adapted for alteration to meet present commercial demands of situation, seven small four-story brick private dwellings,
Southwest corner of Lexington Av. and 25th St.
Being Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Lexington Av. and 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 25th St., inclusive. Each house will be sold separately.
75 per cent. may remain three years at 4½ per cent.
Policy of Title Insurance by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of expense to the purchaser.
COUDERT BROTHERS, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors.
For maps of sale containing photogravures, statement of rents, and taxes and all other particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St., or to the attorneys.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.
Public Auction Sale of
34 and 36 MORTON ST.
S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, April 22, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59 to 65 Liberty St., New-York,
THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT THREE-FAMILY FLATS, 34 AND 36 MORTON ST., 26x80x91 EACH.
SAME DAY.
The very desirable 3-story and basement high stoop brownstone house, with store in basement,
No. 29 East 125th Street,
between 5th and Madison Avs., 16.8x45x99.11.
Terms and particulars of auctioneer, 171 B'way.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF MIGUEL GARCIA, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the desirable 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling and lot,
NO. 291 FIFTH AVENUE,
east side, between 30th and 31st Sts.
The 2 5-story Mansard roof English basement brownstone and brick dwellings and lots,
NOS. 41 & 45 WEST 20TH ST.,
north side, just east of 6th Av.
The 3-story brick and stone stable and lot
NO. 148 WEST 56TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.
TO PER CENT. may remain on bond and mtge. at 4½ per cent. Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., ATTYS., No. 58 Wall St., and permits from Auctioneers, No. 34 Pine St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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54TH STREET,
100 feet east of 1st Av.,
8TH WARD CITY OF BROOKLYN.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF CHARGE.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or do chamberwork alone; five years' best city references; no postals answered. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to place her chambermaid and waitress, who has been in her employ five years; will be disengaged April 28. Present employer's, 144 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work or with waiting; city or country; good city reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 178 West 82d St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl at light chamberwork or waiting in a first-class private family; best city references, personal or written; no cards. 208 East 70th St.; ring Stokes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent; and assist with growing children, or as parlormaid; best city reference; wages, $20. 161 East 39th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. S. A. G., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, trustworthy young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assit waiting or wait on lady; first-class city reference. S. R., 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references from former and present employers. W., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; best city reference. B. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands sewing; good city reference; city or country. K. G., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a respectable private boarding house; with first-class city reference. 434 West 52d St.; ring Burk's bell.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two young girls as first-class chambermaids; willing and obliging; private family; best city references. B. C., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or take care of growing children. Call, between 12 and 3, at 138 West 58th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. Annie, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, with several years' experience; do sewing in small family; best city reference. Mrs. Edwards, 235 East 58th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; good city references. 323 East 36th St. Mrs. Wright.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, smart young girl as chambermaid; assist in laundry or with children; best reference. 229 East 28th St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference; no objection to country. 201 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; plain sewing; assist with grown children; country in Summer; seven years' references. 432 West 57th St. J. B.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with growing children; best reference. 809 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. A. 205 East 93d St., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or any other work; willing and obliging; city reference. 319 West 47th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as competent chambermaid; can do finest sewing and assist with waiting; best city references. 343 East 65th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in private family. Call, from 10 to 2, 165 West 76th St.; present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing or young ladies; good city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Englishwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting in private family; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references; does not speak English. Mme. Charrier, 11 Carmine St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; country preferred; best city references. L. D., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—thoroughly competent, industrious; excellent city experience; references. Willing, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619—38th.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference; lady can be seen. 405 4th Av., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, six months in this country, to do chamberwork and take care of children; city reference. 239 East 110th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, at present employer's, 44 West 58th St., for two days, between 10 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as competent chambermaid; no objection to assist with waiting; best city references. 134 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; references; no cards. 228 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young, willing girl for chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. 181 East 117th St., Flinck's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. 405 4th Av., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 462 2d Av., Heinzle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room; city references. C. C., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her chambermaid. 15 East 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—First-class; very obliging; willing to go to the country. McDonell, 201 West 98th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; to go to Newport; best city reference. S. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; willing to assist with other work. Call, two days, 8 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with washing, or sewing; four and one-half years' city reference. 202 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl not long in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress. 123 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; personal reference. 5 West 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a French girl. 120 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WASHING.—By a competent girl for chamberwork and fine washing in small private family; one going in the country; best city references. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, wishes the care of gentleman's house; highest references. American Protestant, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By experienced laundress; and do laundry work; for the Summer; can give best city reference. Care Lennon, 342 6th Av.

CARETAKER.—For private house; best personal city references. Mrs. O. McGinnis, 326 East 36th St., ground floor; no cards.

CARE OF HOUSES.—By a respectable man and wife, would like private house for the Summer; good references. J. B., 160 East 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking in a small private family; wages, $20. B. C., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a neat, economical North German good cook; assist with washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 337 West 43d St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts. M. H., 210 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, coarse washing; private family; best city reference; city or country. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Curtis, 113 West 53d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; city reference; city or country. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family, large preferred; can take full charge of kitchen; good baker; city references. N. G., 148 East 84th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best of city references. Call, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 130 West 74th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; good references. 208 East 25th St.; janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family. 18 East 68th St., present employer.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; best city reference. 678 2d Av.; ring one bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; first-class city reference. 338 East 68th St.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; good city recommendations. 209 West 66th St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as cook; city references. A. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and pastry thoroughly; also marketing and catering; where kitchenmaid is kept; late employer can be seen; wages, $35. M. J., 950 6th Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna cook; married; husband A1 Vienna waiter, with best city references, in private family; wife as cook; husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful; speak no English; wages, $40. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; puff paste, entrées, desserts, and baking thoroughly; best personal reference; wages, $35. E. D., 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat young woman as first-class family cook; understands all kinds fancy dishes and desserts; very fine baker; takes full charge of the kitchen; best city references. K. T., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class in French bread and rolls; wages, $35 to $40. Present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 418 West 57th St.; ring Leggin's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her business; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country. A. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and do plain washing in private family; excellent soups, desserts, home-made bread. O. K., 435 West 30th St., care of Miss Kerrigan.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family, thoroughly understanding fancy cooking; first-class references. Care Miss Flaherty, 116 East 53d St., near Park Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in private family; three and a half years' references; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.; ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; good baker; country preferred; good reference. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable Hungarian woman as good cook; worked with chef for two years; German family preferred. Advertiser, 624 6th Av., butcher's store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good on bread and pastry; all kinds of family cooking; country no objection; good reference. G. H., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By American cook; good laundress; daughter as waitress or child's nurse; country preferred; together or separate. Mrs. B. S., 327 East 48th St.; ground floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; understands baking, pastry, and all kinds of meats; reference from last employer. 28 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; no objection to country; will assist with washing; best city reference. 825 7th Av.; ring Sennell's bell.

COOK.—First-class; By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city references. J., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situation for her cook, laundress, and waitress; good references for each. Apply at 54 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; go to the country for Summer months; best reference given. 240 East 40th St.

COOK, WASHING, and IRONING.—By respectable woman in small private family; city or country; best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; small private family. Call, for present employer's, 165 West 76th St., from 10 to 2.

COOK.—In private family; understands cooking in all its branches; care of butter and milk; country preferred; A1 references. 791 6th Av., millinery store.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl; best city references; as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook, with best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 7 East 61st St.

COOK.—Competent; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. X., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; good cook and laundress; in country for Summer; good city reference. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—By North German as perfect cook; city references. K., 1,152 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; call two days at present employer's. 52 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; young woman; best of city reference from last place. 40 East 43d St., florist.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Where kitchenmaid is kept. M. J. Mason, 1,157 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business; is excellent baker; good city reference. 244 West 69th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Short distance country; city reference. 303 East 39th St., three stairs, back.

COOK.—By a young woman with first-class reference; no objection to country. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly competent; city reference; employer can be seen. V., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK, WASHING and IRONING, or HOUSEwork in small private family; good city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; no cards. 2,141 8th Av., second bell, left.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress; willing to go to country; reference. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; city references. E., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist with washing; in private family; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; city or country. 576 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class, all-round cook; fully competent; best references; city or country. 205 East 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands business; best city references. 932 8th Av.; McKenna's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Good references. 112 East 108th St., Coleman.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook; can give best city reference. 417 West 18th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emile Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—By ladies' dressmaker; out by the day; remodeling ladies' and misses' dresses; also first-class dressmaker. Robys, 863 Park Av., 77th St.; also M. O. C., 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make dresses; all the latest style, evening, ball, and reception gowns a specialty; cutting and fitting or by day. C. Budden, 112 East 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diden; makes costumes from $10 to $18; reference from some of the best families. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.75; city references. D. F., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the month; would travel as maid; reference. F. Sheridan, 169 East 127th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough in all branches; wishes a few more engagements by the day. M. D., 327 East 86th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and fitter; late with Connaly; day or home; $2 per day. 323 West 47th St., Maguire's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl as good dressmaker, and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. M. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day. M. A. S., 324 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady, (Parisian,) who has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined and cultivated North German as governess or companion; should like to travel abroad; best references from present employer. Governess, 80 East 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—French; first-class teacher; diplomée graduate from Paris; as governess or companion in refined family; best references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and German; or as maid to lady or grown child; experienced, competent; best references; to travel; disengaged May 1. Address, by letter only, Mrs. Vollers, 424 East 85th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a capable and conscientious French person; in a good family; good references from last employers. Mlle. Eugénie, care of Mr. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; speaks fluent French; as nursery governess or useful maid with family going to Europe; good packer; best reference. Fraulein, 66 East 79th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for her nursery governess; North German, (Hanover;) good sewer. Call, Monday, 10 until 4 o'clock, at Hotel St. Lorenz, Apartment 33.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German; kindergartner, with diploma, in a private family; best references. Dr. John Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By Swiss Protestant lady, speaking French and English, as housekeeper, companion, or general help. A. S., French Church, 30 West 22d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By competent girl as housemaid with family going to Newport; best of reference; call for two days at present employer's. 74 Park Av.

HOUSEMAID.—By a competent girl as housemaid with family going to Newport; best of references. Present employer's, 74 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family; best city reference; no cards. 159 East 53d St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework in a private family. 242 East 90th St., second floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman in private family; city reference; city or country. 239 West 37th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a private family. 334 West 49th St.; ring Harrison's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework and to take care of children; references. 167 East 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as kitchenmaid; willing to take a position as cook; two years' city reference. 161 East 39th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl to do kitchen work in a private family; will leave city; references. M. T., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; best city references; living with present employer. 13 East 9th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined English Protestant to one lady; travel or otherwise; excellent hairdresser, seamstress, packer, traveler, sailor; highest of references. F. S., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable French maid; speaks fluent English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; would like to travel; highest city references. Alion, 134 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; travels; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. L., 30 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 165 West 58th St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an experienced seamstress, (American Protestant,) as maid for one child, or will assist with children or wait on lady; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and making children's clothes; operates every sewing machine; very fine hand sewer; city reference. J. W. C., 177 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl, speaking German, French, Italian, and English, and understanding dressmaking, as maid and seamstress or as nurse to one child; no objection to light chamberwork or to traveling; best of city references. Muller, 200 West 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Swiss Protestant; first-class hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; knows the Continent well; speaks the languages; first-class references. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German; speaks English; age 30; take full charge of children; give German lessons; good seamstress; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 34th St., second floor; no cards.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to grown children; thoroughly understands fancy guimpe dresses, fine hand sewing, and packing; best of reference from last employer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; understands duties of maid; good sailor; first-class reference from present employer. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; or maid to grown children; accustomed to traveling; best reference. Address, for two days, A. Crook, 151 East 31st St.; no postal cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Protestant; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; packing, best references. 264 West 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties of a maid, all kinds of sewing, packing; would assist in light duties; best city references. 127 East 63d St.

MAID.—By a Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or care of grown children; best city reference. 217 West 32d St. A. M.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, 10 to 11 o'clock, 37 East 36th St.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl to a lady or growing children; good seamstress; understands her duties; city reference. L. L., care of Mrs. Robson, 317 West 54th St.

MAID.—By a French dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly; as maid to go to Europe; speaks English and German. Victorlene, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; to go to Europe; highest city references. H. E., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent Swede as maid and nurse to invalid; good masseuse; best of reference. S. L., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and chambermaid; five years' best city reference. Ring Barrington's bell, 415 West 44th St.

MAID.—By highly recommended French Protestant as maid to growing children. L. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and chambermaid; five years' best city reference. J., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; would like to stay in city, where wash is sent in; wages, $20; best personal reference. 406 West 54th St., care of Mr. O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable, competent woman; six years' personal city references; no objection to country for Summer. S. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best reference; no objection to little chamberwork. 224 East 81st St.; one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; first-class shirt ironer; to go out by day; best reference; can do both coarse and fine. 338 East 36th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her work thoroughly; good shirt ironer; also ladies' fineries; best city reference. 822 6th Av., hair store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork last of week; best personal city reference. 200 East 46th St.; ring Connelly's bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 606 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in good family; wages from $20 to $25; first-class city references. A. B., Box 150, Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant for 27th of April; excellent personal reference. Hughes, 884 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city references. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do family washing; by the week or dozen; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; first-class city references; present employer can be seen when suited. K. K., 4 West 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; four years' best city reference. 17 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; country or seashore; reference. 205 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; seven years' city reference. S. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references. 347 East 9th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a refined North German to care for grown children; prefers traveling to Europe; highest references. 32 Park Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feding; many years' city reference. L. W., 1,338 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference; city or country. M. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By woman as infant's nurse; best city reference; city or country. 748 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; experienced; English; disengaged on the 1st; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; references excellent. English, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—In a Christian family, by experienced French Protestant (26) to one or two children; wages, $20 or $22; city references. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth or of small children; would travel; personal reference. E. B., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; can sew nicely; child over one year preferred; four years' reference from last place. Call, 11 till 1 o'clock, at 217 East 78th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. Renner's bell, 333 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse; would travel with lady or gentleman; gives massage, &c.; or housekeeper. 1,408 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced nurse to take charge of baby or large children; good sewer; good references. 236 East 86th St.

NURSE.—Understands all kinds of foods; takes entire charge; best city reference. Call, two days, 10 to 4, 81 West 45th St., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By very competent, experienced infant's nurse or young child's nurse; Frenchwoman; takes entire charge from birth; neat, careful, and reliable; many years of the highest city references. Infant's Nurse, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—Refined, first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children, from 3 years on; teaches German; best references; wages, $20 to $25. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; age, 25; can take entire charge of a baby; good hand sewer; wages, $25; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Angele, 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a refined young American woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; first-class city reference; would live at the seaside. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE, &c.—By a North of Ireland girl; well educated; as nurse, chambermaid, or waitress; good reference. 409 West 35th St.; ring McLoughlin's bell.

NURSE TO CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to place a North German as nurse to young children; three years' reference furnished. Advertiser, Box 523 Summit, N. J.

NURSE.—By young woman to take care of one or two children; very fond of them; is experienced; best city reference. 201 West 23th St., care of Mrs. Lennon.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a very capable Scotch Protestant nurse for growing children; highly recommended. Call, Tuesday, 422 Madison Av., all day.

NURSE.—By young girl as maid or nurse to growing children; good sewer; city or country; good city reference. D. L., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 209 East 33d St., ring first bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to baby or grown children in American family; highest city reference. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. 126 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take full charge; understands bottle feeding; best city references. 606 Park Av.

NURSE.—By superior experienced North German; speaks good French; best city references. P. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a nurse; best city reference. Farrell, 287 East 103d St.

TRAINED NURSE.—By a trained nurse for gentleman, lady, or children, or as housekeeper; gives massage, &c. 309 West 50th St.

Parlormaids.

A LADY GIVING UP HER HOUSE DESIRES to find a situation for a good parlormaid and waitress, or waitress alone. 5 East 43d St.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as parlormaid or waitress, with five years' best city reference; willing and obliging; city or country. 291 Amsterdam Av., Smith's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to go to the country with private family; one excellent seamstress, can cut and fit dresses; other first-class chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best city references. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands dressmaking and making over dresses; willing to assist with children or chamberwork; best city references. 1,431 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for her seamstress and maid, who understands dressmaking and whom she can highly recommend. 22 East 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress; best reference. A., 1 East 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress, with chamberwork; call from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5. 58 West 52d St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; first-class; by day, week, or month. 321 West 24th St.

SEWING OR TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK OR an old person; $7 a week. 236 West 27th St. Mrs. Foster.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class chambermaid; call Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12; best of references from present employers. 141 West 72d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. 188 Columbus Av., between 68th and 69th Sts., Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. 67 West 100th St., care of Mrs. Limdberg; no cards or letters answered.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages between $20 and $25; best city references. M. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, to assist with chambermerwork; six years' reference. Call, at present employer's, 138 West 58th St., front.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; steady place, where second man is kept, or parlor man; three years' personal references. 171 East 99th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, parlormaid, or chambermaid, alone, in a private family; good city reference. 222 West 37th St.; ring top bell twice.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress or parlormaid; seven years' city references; last employer can be seen. Joly's bell, 152 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find place for competent first-class waitress; ten years' reference; can be seen from 10 to 12. 17 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By German Protestant as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; good city reference. Ludolff, 337 East 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; call at present employer's. 52 East 55th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; city or country; good city reference. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; take butler's place; city or country; best city references. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; city or country; best city references. K. D., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes a place for a first-class waitress. Call, 10 to 12 o'clock, at 50 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; eight years' city references; no cards. 148 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant woman as waitress in private family; best reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. 102 West 99th St., Master's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; personal city reference; no cards. 215 East 35th St., Mrs. Gill.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON, GOVERNESS, or COMPANION.—By Parisian, German, English; experienced European traveler; highest references. Teacher, 326 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together or separate; one as first-class housemaid and seamstress in private family; best city references; the other as most thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place in private family; understands wines, salads, arranging flowers; excellent carver; best personal city references; city or country. Call, Monday, at 2 East 56th St., private stable.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, OR LINEN-room woman; first-class references. Margaret, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers at her parlors or out. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near Broadway.

MILLINER.—To go out by the day; private families only. 202 East 76th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of work or long hours. O. B., 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; city or country; first-class city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Disengaged for short time; take place by week or month; sleep home. Bell 20, 209 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By a steady, competent man; age, 33; good references; present employer can be seen. J. J., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, GENERAL MANAGER, PRIVATE Secretary, &c.—By Englishman; good address and education. Glenwood, Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references. Celestin, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a trustworthy, competent, and sober Swede; first-class city reference. Robert, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler. William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; single; good valet; highest personal recommendations. Thomas O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET, or BOTH.—By experienced young man; Swede; highly recommended. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; first-class references. Grey, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; of good personal references; height, 5 feet 9 inches; English; age, 27. G. L., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French-Canadian, 25 years old; good experience; best city reference; city or country. P. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 26; excellent city references. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—City references. A. B. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET and BUTLER.—Age, 36; thoroughly trained servant; speaks English, French and German fluently; strictly sober; good traveler; highest testimonials from city and abroad. F. R. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; leaves on account of family breaking up; town or country; can be seen at present employer's, who will highly recommend. 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man; Swiss; speaks French, German, and English fluently; very best of references from first-class families; present employer can be seen. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; two years' references from last employer; just disengaged; family going abroad. A. Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—COOK.—Lady wishes to place two servants, one as waitress and chambermaid, and one as cook and to assist with washing; good references. 143 East 36th St., present employer's.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man; Swiss; speaking French, German, and English fluently; very best of references from first-class families; present employer can be seen. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Vienna waiter and butler, with best city references, in a private house as butler and to do housework; does not speak English; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.